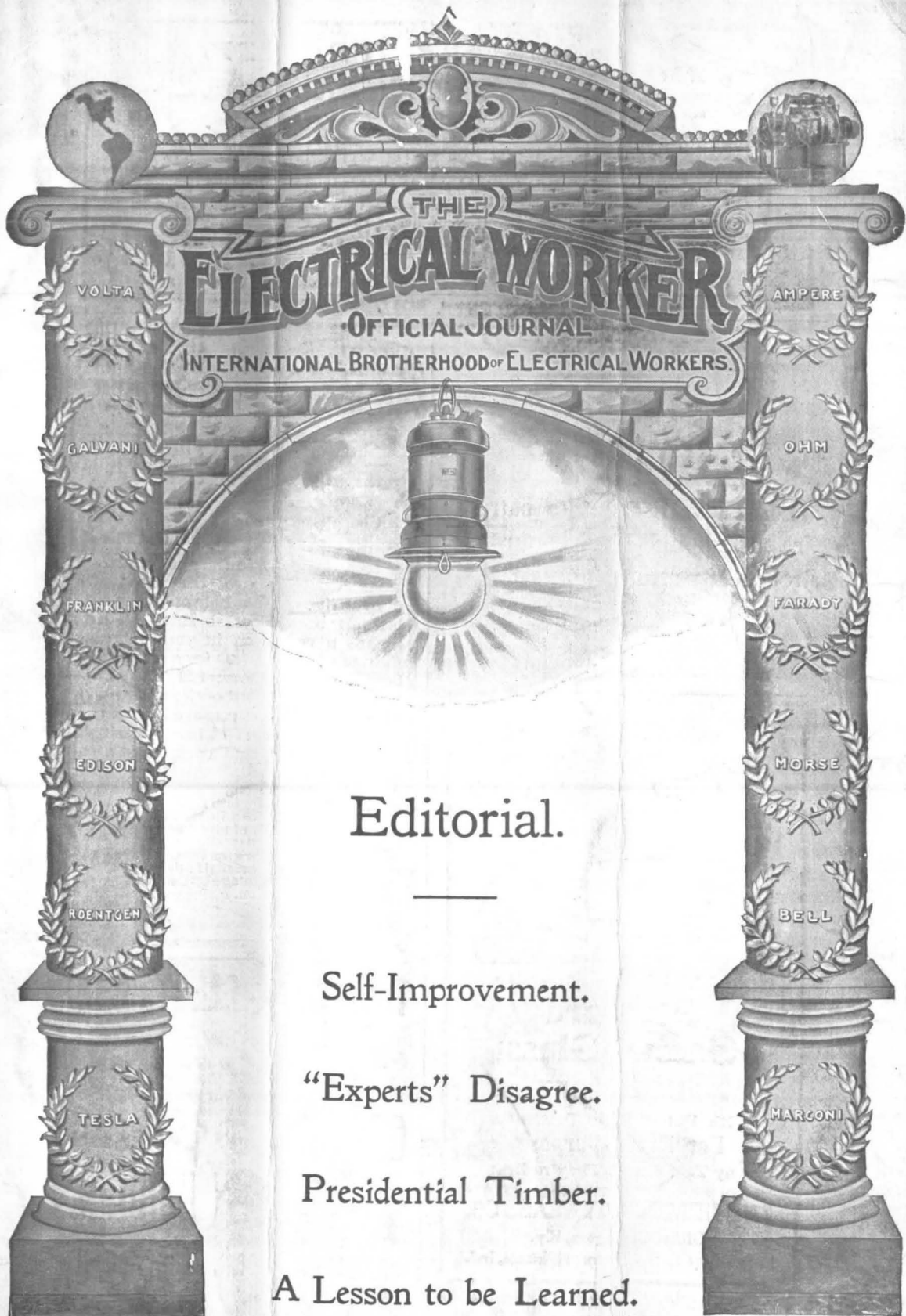
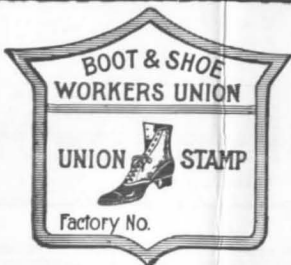


AUGUST, 1907





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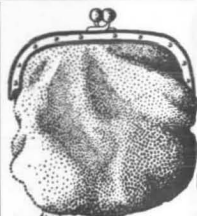
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Manufacturers of



## Electrical Supplies

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UNION MADE

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**HEADLIGHT** IT DESERVES THE BEST  
THAT ANY MAN CAN SAY"

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B. OF. L.E. DIV. NO. 26

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FAVORITE OVERALL. NO OTHER MAKE  
STANDS THE SERVICE SO WELL"

*N.J. Johnston*  
Richmond Va.

B. OF L.F. DIV. NO 26

The illustration shows two men in light-colored overalls and caps standing on the roof of a multi-story building. The man on the left is looking forward, while the man on the right is looking slightly to the side. The building has ornate architectural details, including arched windows and decorative cornices. A large sign on the building reads "HEADLIGHT OVERALLS" with "EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR" above it. To the right of this sign is a vertical sign that says "BERRY'S". Below the main sign, another sign reads "1017 1019 OUTFITTERS. 1017-1019". At the bottom of the illustration, a banner with a decorative scroll edge reads "THE RICHMOND HOME OF THE HEADLIGHT OVERALL." The entire scene is framed within a double-line border.

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*Write for Illustrated Catalogue B-17*

**Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.**

*New York*

*Chicago*

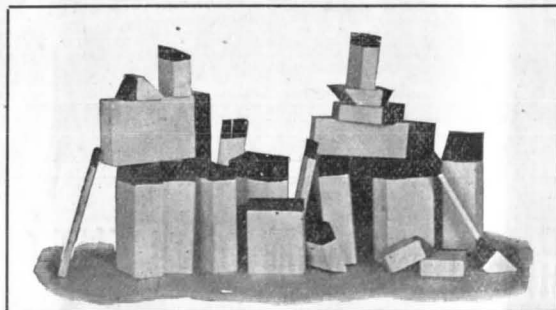
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**All Sizes**

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**The Name COLUMBIA on your order will insure  
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We announce for the protection of our customers that all small tools, climbers, etc., of our manufacture are stamped with our firm name thus:

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There are tools on the market stamped "Klein's Pattern," and a number of climbers have been sent to us in a defective condition which we have been asked to replace. Evidently the owners were under the impression that they were made by us.

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**Mathias Klein & Sons**

**A New Departure!**



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**1,000 Stations per Month**

And every day extending our toll service facilities

So bear in mind that through our System you can reach Everyone, Any Place, Any Time

**Michigan State Telephone Company**

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# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

General Offices: Picrik Building

Springfield, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 6, 1906, at the Post Office  
at Springfield, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Entered at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., According to Act of Congress as Second-Class Matter

Vol. VII. No. 10

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUGUST, 1907

Single Copies, 10 Cents  
\$1 per year in advance

## INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

P. W. C.

The pictures of the General Office which appear in this issue are intended to give the membership in general an idea of the system in force at the International Headquarters. The first picture is that of the office of the Grand President. Over his desk is the portrait of our first Grand President, Henry Miller, while on the left and over the sectional bookcase is the likeness of our first Grand Secretary, James T. Kelly. The map of the United States, which appears on the left wall was designed to show the position of every local union. The different branches of the trade are also designated, and the E. B. and G. V. P. Districts can be seen from an examination of the picture, also the jurisdiction lines of the various District Councils.

The second picture is that of the private office of the Grand Secretary. Over the desk appears the I. B. E. W. charter, granted by the A. F. of L. in 1891. The Universal adding machine, which appears in the picture was bought from the Universal Adding Machine Co. because the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., of Detroit, refused to adjust grievances which their employes had against them. We had put the Burroughs machine in on trial and in the interim there was a lockout of the employes. We notified the Burroughs people that unless settlement was made with their employes they would have to remove their machine from our office, the following letter was the result:

LETTER OF MANAGER OF BURROUGHS CO.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 13, 1906.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary,  
International Brotherhood of Electrical  
Workers, Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR—On my return from New York I find your valued favor of the 6th.

If you are firmly of the opinion that you wish the Burroughs machine left with you on trial, removed, I shall promptly instruct our agent to take it in charge, yet I feel I should write you in regard to what you term our "lockout," because it is evident that you have been misinformed.

I want to say that my letter has nothing to do with the question of selling you the machine you have on trial, for a sale

one way or the other won't seriously affect our business, but you should know the following facts:

1. We have always paid better than union wages.

2. There is no plant in this part of the country that offers labor the environment our factory offers in the way of cleanliness, light, fresh air and the other comforts that tend to make the workman happy and content.

There never has been a lockout in our factory. On the other hand, we have always operated an open shop, hiring men without regard to their affiliation and we had no complaint whatsoever until a man named Davis was hired here who, it seems, was obnoxious to the union, though his character was good as far as we knew, including an inquiry made to the local unions, but, as stated, for some reason he was objectionable to the union, though a good workman and a good citizen.

The men in the department demanded that we discharge him. We stated we would do so if it could be shown that he was not a good workman or his character was bad, but would decline to do it if the only reason that could be advanced was that the Polishers' Union didn't like him. If you will bear in mind that we had been operating an open shop you will appreciate, I think, the fact that no other course was open to us. We have never discriminated against any man because he was a union man and therefore can't discriminate against a man because he was *not* a union man.

I explain these facts, not expecting that they will influence your decision as to the purchase of that adding machine, for it really makes little difference whether or not you buy from us.

Yours very truly,

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

LETTER OF PETER W. COLLINS TO MANAGER.

Alvan Macauley, Gen'l Manager.

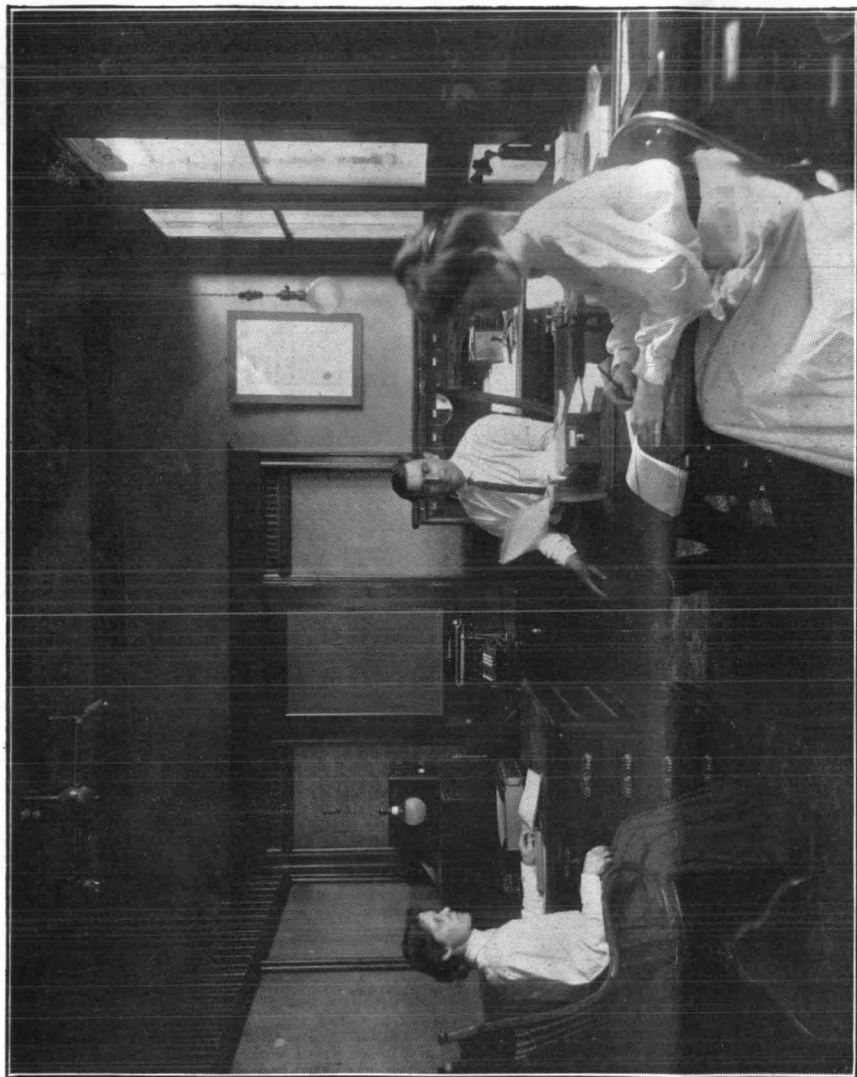
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 18, 1906.

MR. ALVAN MACAULEY, Burroughs Adding  
Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.

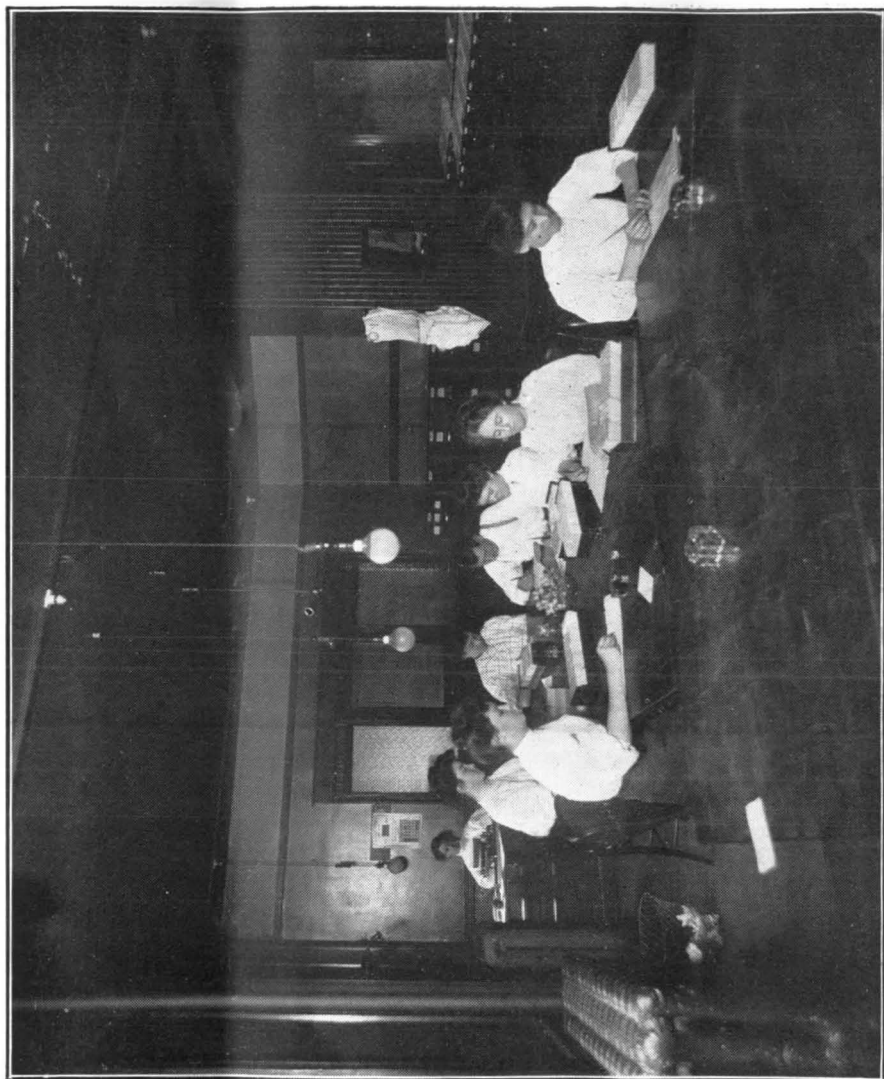
DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 13th inst. relative to mine of the 6th, and desire to state, as in my previous letter, that the information which I



OFFICE OF GRAND PRESIDENT MCNULTY.

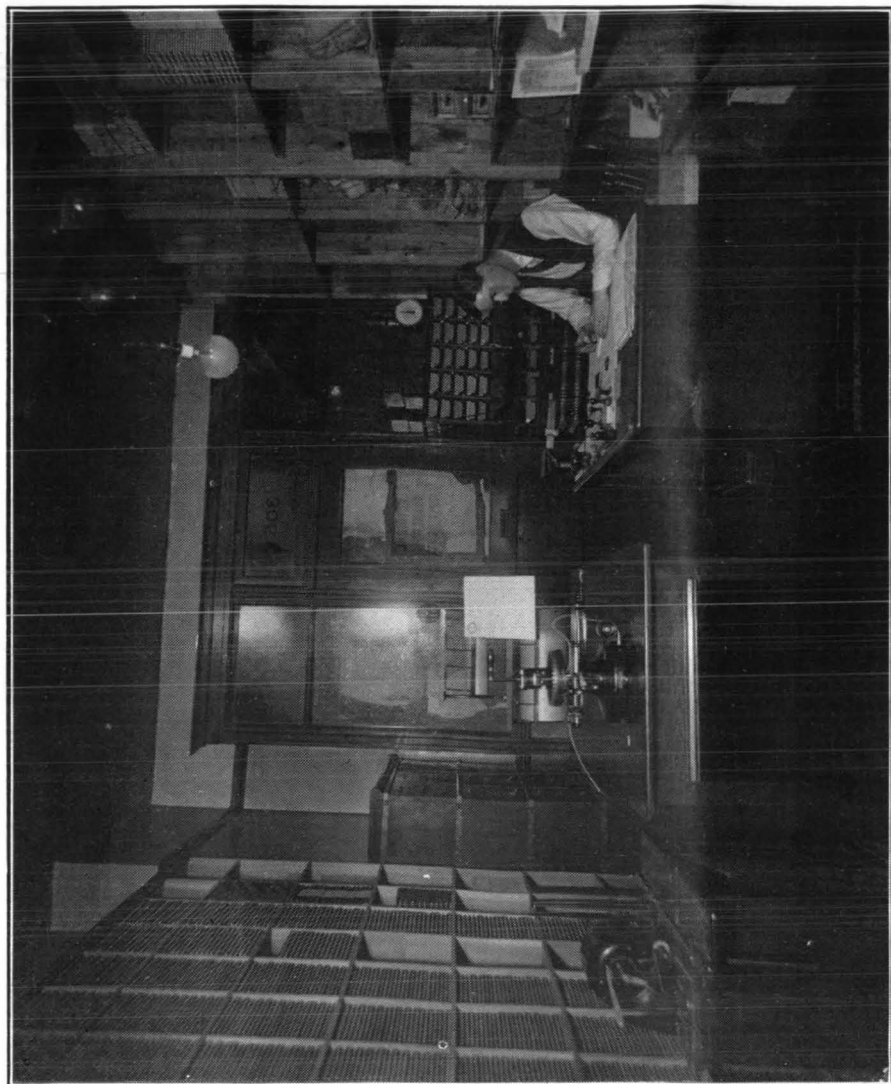


PRIVATE OFFICE GRAND SECRETARY COLLINS.



GENERAL OFFICERS OF GRAND SECRETARY.





SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL OFFICE.

have on hand proves that the Burroughs Adding Machine Company is unfair to organized labor and not entitled to the patronage of its friends.

You state that the fact of one machine more or less not being purchased does not materially affect your business. I merely wish to say that, if such is your business system, that, of course, is a matter for your best judgment to determine, but to me it seems founded upon principles that are not very sound.

You also state that you have always

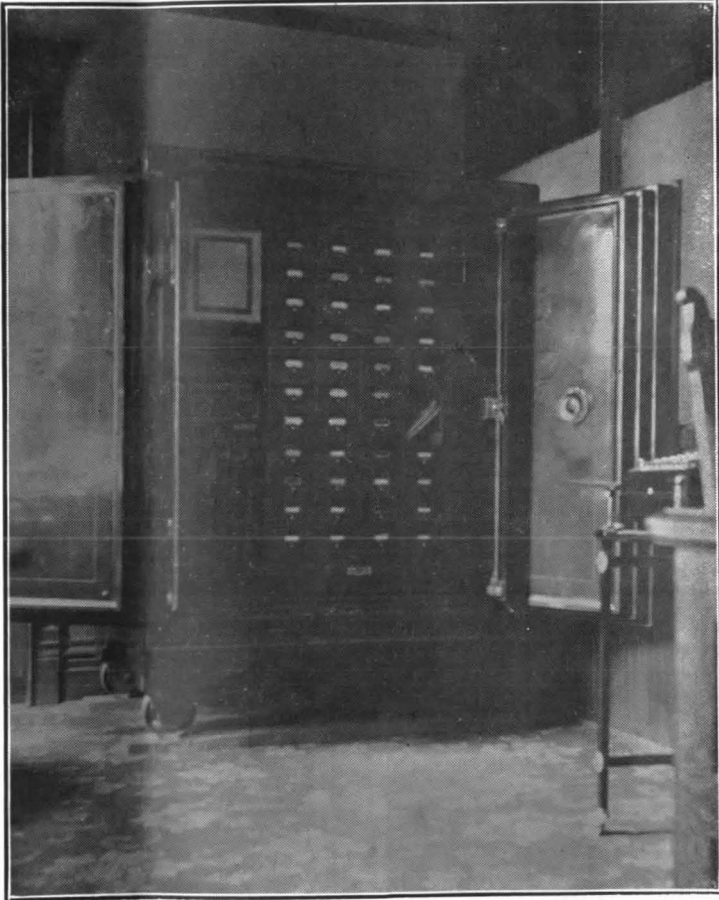
pany is a corporation formed to secure returns in dividends on invested capital. You should, therefore, accord to labor the right to organization, and by refusing such right, your firm shows discrimination.

Hoping, therefore, that you will comply with my previous request and have the Burroughs machine removed from our office as early as possible, I am,

Respectfully yours,

PETER W. COLLINS,

Grand Secretary.



CARD SAFE G. S. OFFICE

run an open shop and that you pay better than union wages and hire men without regard to their affiliation. It appears to me from the statements in your communication that your discrimination against members of organized labor is such as would not bear out the statement regarding hiring men without regard to their affiliation. This, perhaps, may be occasioned from the point of view taken, and it seems to me that your point of view is not in consonance with logical premises, for the Burroughs Adding Machine Com-

The small safe shown on the left holds part of the General Office records, while the large safe, also in the Grand Secretary's office, is shown in a separate picture and holds the membership cards to the number of 75,000. All cabinet work in the safes bears the union label of the Woodworkers and all cards, including index cards, membership cards, and guides, were designed for our system and bear the Allied Printing Trades label, as does all our record books, ledgers, etc.

The next picture is that of the general

office of the Grand Secretary. The label of the Woodworkers can be seen on the letter and card files. The large desk on the right, constructed for the General Office, bears the Carpenters' label. The employees of the General Office, as seen in this picture, are posting from per capita sheets to the individual membership cards, which carry a members' record for 24 years.

All calendars and blotters in the general offices bear the label.

In the cut of the stock department, only part of this department is shown. On the left is the book racks, which contain the books supplied L. U's, and which hold many thousand books. The Elliott addressing machine is shown on the left and addresses all wrappers for the WORKER, also special addressing, such as envelopes, etc.

On the wrapping table is shown the new form of stencil machine, which saves the General Office many hundreds of dol-

lars in the cost of stencils and considerable time in their making.

On the right appears the supply racks, also the stencil cases which contain the many thousands of membership addresses. The racks on the right also contain all envelopes which have been received at the general office during the past two years and they are assorted by months for the purpose of reference, and have aided materially in the record and date of letters received, where controversy arises as to the date sent; as postmark on all envelopes determine as to dates of deposit and delivery.

It is hardly necessary to go into further detail relative to the equipment, supplies, etc., of the different departments of our organization, but we are confident that the system in force and departments will compare favorably with that of any institution in the country of a similar nature.

## DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 7.

Local Unions Nos. 142 and 246, who have been on strike against the Bell and National Telephone Companies since May 1st, are conducting one of the most orderly strikes that ever was maintained in the ranks of organized labor. In fact, it was going too smoothly to please the telephone companies, so they decided to start something themselves. The first thing was to apply for a labor injunction in the Federal Court of West Virginia, alleging that the Electrical Workers had opened up headquarters in a saloon opposite the quarters of the telephone company. Also, that we are acting in an unlawful way, prohibiting the companies from carrying on an inter-state business.

Now, Brothers, what are we, the workers, going to do? Are we going to sit idly by and allow these heartless corporations to tie our brothers up in any old thing they wish to?

They have brought a class of the most undesirable citizens to Wheeling that ever set foot in that city. They have men (?) who worked in Toledo, O.; they also worked in the Southern Bell, the Philadelphia strike, and are now scabbing it in Wheeling. Brothers, this should be a warning to us to create a strike fund, and one of the largest that was ever created, because we are one of the most progressive labor organizations in existence and without the sinews of war we cannot carry on a strike and have it terminated in our favor as speedily as we would like to. We simply have to carry on what might be termed a guerilla warfare. I think it is time for someone to propose a referendum on this very thing.

The companies have a bunch of "plug uglies" here who tried to and did offer to take a punch at some of the scabs if

our boys would only help them. Now, Brothers, that is some of the dirty work which they are trying to get started here, but thanks to the manhood of our calling, we decline all such offers, as they only work to the detriment of our cause and assist the corporations in their inhuman desire to make slaves out of us.

The other day a non-union man employed by the National Company was sent up a pole by one of their scab foremen and instructed to do some work where only a man of the utmost ability should have been sent. The consequence is, the man got hold of 2200 and now he is no more. The coroner's verdict was, "We find that the deceased came to his death accidentally, while in the employ of the National Telephone Company." I wonder if the verdict of Almighty God would compare with it. I believe not. Someone will have an awful time explaining to St. Peter when they apply for admission into the New Jerusalem.

Now, Brothers, you will confer a great favor by notifying all men to stay away from Wheeling, as there is no work of any kind here. The carpenters, plumbers, teamsters and electrical workers are all out for a little more of the good things of this life which we believe we are justly entitled to.

We will let the Brotherhood know through the columns of our official journal when the difficulty is over.

Now, trusting that you will do all in your power to keep all men away from Wheeling and Steubenville, I remain,

Fraternally,

P. T. McDONALD,

P. D. C. No. 7, 1st D., I. B. E. W.  
240 E. Main St., Connellsville, Pa.

# EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

**SELF-IMPROVEMENT.** There is always room for improvement; and each of us in our daily intercourse must realize just how little we really know and yet how much we might accomplish in the way of self-improvement if we only exercised our natural faculties to that end.

Some are endowed with more natural ability than others, some are splendid talkers but poor reasoners; other splendid reasoners but poor talkers; some grasp a point quickly, others even fail to see the point; many give advice and yet are living examples against its adoption. But most of us learn something by contact with our fellows. That which we do learn seems rather to be acquired unconsciously; seems as if it were just absorbed by the natural process of mingling with each other.

If such a thing is possible (and it seems to be) that we acquire beneficent knowledge without seeming to seek it, how much real practical knowledge might we learn by diligence and application. By seeking it because it will be of value to us; by striving to increase our store that the supply might not become exhausted; by never failing to appreciate its value is where the real merit of its acquirement and possession comes in.

We can all learn from each other. We can all be broadminded enough to acknowledge its worth and seek to learn from one another. Knowing it all is impossible; but in striving to *know some* we are aiding ourselves and adding to our own improvement.

**"EXPERTS" DISAGREE.** Quite recently a sub-committee of the general committee appointed by the National Civic Federation gave to the public the result of its investigation of the question of Municipal Ownership. This committee after about two years' investigation have agreed to disagree.

Prof. Parsons, President of the National Public Ownership league makes a very convincing report in favor of Municipal Ownership as does Prof. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, both members of the committee.

Suffice to say that their reports are unbiased and are the result of careful investigation. They had no axe to grind.

Chas. L. Edgar, President of the Edison Illuminating Co., of Boston, very strongly condemns the idea of Public Ownership as does Walton Clark of the United Gas Company of Philadelphia. They have axes to grind.

And why shouldn't they? Edgar is President of a corporation that believes in the public ownership of theories only. He is the head of a corporation that has made millions of unjust dividends out of the people, and naturally he is against Municipal Ownership. The people of Massachusetts pay into the Edison Company from 16 to twenty cents a K.W. for its service. The cities and towns of that state pay tribute to the Edison Company that is outrageous. An average

of 90 to 100 dollars per year per light for street arcs is charged them while here in Springfield, Ill., under a municipal plant the cost is \$45.00 per arc per year, and commercial current from the private plant 3 to 13 cents per K.W. and then their profit is great.

But some day the people are going to learn the facts and these so called experts will lose their influence.

The old bugaboos of politics, mismanagement, etc., about municipal ownership are going to the scrap heap and Municipal plants are coming to stay.

---

**PRESIDENTIAL** History will soon be in the making and the long cherished hopes  
**TIMBER.** of those aspirants for the armor of Theodore will either be realized (for one of them) or shattered; to bob up again four years hence. The field seems to be an open one and many of the heirs to be are well groomed and—if we might—well heeled.

But, among the many, there is one, a gentleman from the Buckeye State who has apparently been given the pole by his White House Sponsor. The labor movement in particular will watch with some interest the progress of this gentleman's canvass for the coveted honor. First, because while a Federal Judge in Ohio, he always took a decided interest in the progress of their affairs, or, rather, in seeing to it that their progress was impeded as much as possible and therefore the ambition of Wm. H. Taft, he of injunction fame, will we believe when the opportune time arrives receive some attention from those who are opposed to government by injunction, and who believe in fair play, something which the present Secretary of War was never known to favor.

---

**A LESSON** The present diplomatic squabble between this country and  
**TO BE DRAWN.** Japan emphasizes particularly the absolute necessity of Japanese exclusion. A more arrogant or conceited people do not exist, and their presence is a severe detriment to any people who are compelled to mingle with them.

Indeed, they are a menace to the perpetuation of the ideals of popular government; not so much from the possibility of their becoming a World Power, but from the very fact that their presence itself is an odium on real civilization, and free institutions.

We hope therefore that the lesson will be appreciated, and that there will be no more slopping over for the purpose of encouraging a friendly feeling for a country whose people and ideals are incompatible with those of civilization. We've played the toady long enough and its about time we thought of our self respect.

---

Notoriety is never cheap.

---

Silence is golden but it won't earn dividends.

---

The best we can do is the least we should do.

---

Don't seek advice and then condemn the giver.



Getting results is better business than chasing rainbows.

---

A promise unkept is a pledge that can never be redeemed.

---

Delay is the loss of good time that might be bringing returns.

---

A good book is a companion that never tires of its company.

---

The fellow who "knows it all" forgets it when called on to make good.

---

Discretion is the application of common sense to most of our problems of life.

---

Criticism which is made to sting rather than to point out error has no merit.

---

He who seeks more than a dollar's worth for a dollar, usually gains experience.

---

The man who believes in himself and is true to his convictions, seldom goes wrong.

---

Don't allow your friendship to be abused, therefore don't give it indiscriminately.

---

The least said of the things we could have done, gives greater praise to the things we actually do.

---

The man without opinions and the fellow who never pays his debts, are a combination hard to beat.

---

Make your own estimate of yourself a little higher than you actually deserve, and then live up to it.

---

To have tried to accomplish something and have failed, is experience gained that paves the way for future success.

---

## THE JACKLEG CARPENTER.

One day last week a tough-looking old darkey was a witness in Judge Moore's court, and as the attorneys were unable to get any information from him he was taken in hand by the judge. During the colloquy between judge and witness the latter was asked what he did for a living. "I'se a cawpenter, sah," he replied. "Are you a member of the Carpenters' Union," asked the judge, in a spirit of fun. "No, sah, jedge," replied the darkey, "I sees you don't know much about unions; I'se a jackleg cawpenter and Mr. Dan Harper says dey don't take jacklegs in the Cawpenter's Union." "Where did you learn your trade?" asked the judge. "With Mr. John Schneider, sah," he replied. "Now, see here, uncle," said the judge, seriously, "you could not work with John Schneider

unless you belong to the Carpenters' Union, because he does not work jack-legs." "I'se tellin you de truf, boss," replied the negro; "I carried watah for Mr. John Schneider's bridge gang; dat's whar I larned to be a jackleg cawpenter." Suppressing his dignity the best he could, the judge turned the negro back to the young lawyer, and that gentleman, thinking he had a chance to rub it into the judge, who carries a painters' card, asked him the difference between a union carpenter and a jackleg, and the negro came back at him with the answer: "I reckon boss, it's about de same as de difference twixt you and a good lawyer." When court adjourned there was an executive session at Henry Pitri's.—Austin Forum.



Official Journal of the  
INTERNATIONAL

## Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

**PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.**  
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—**PETER W. COLLINS**,  
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Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUGUST, 1907.**

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The First of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.*



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

### NOTICE.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of B. F. Brown, Card No. 11027, and seeing this notice, please notify him that it will be to his interest to communicate with Eugene Olds, Fin. Sec. Local 243, No. 1129 North First Street, in regard to the adjustment of several little matters which were left unsettled, as they will not admit of further delay.

Yours fraternally,

**KID LINDSAY,**  
Press Sec'y.

Local No. 243, Vincennes, Ind.

Under no circumstances will Local No. 185, of Helena, Montana, accept traveling cards. Will not be open for business to the floater until such time as our trouble with the B. M. Bell Tel. Co. are satisfactorily settled. **WILL A. FARRINGTON**, Recording and Financial Secretary, No. 185.

Members are requested to stay away from Pine Bluff, Ark., as we are expecting trouble with both the light and inside company. **J. W. JOHNSON**, F. S.

### INFORMATION.

The Executive Board will meet at the General Offices Sept. 9, 1907.

If Glenn J. Reed sees this, please communicate with Bro. J. M. White, 432 South Jefferson street, Springfield, Mo. Important news.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of G. Fred Buck will do Local Union No. 37, of Hartford, Conn., a great favor by dropping a line to Mrs. L. A. Buck, 28 New Britain avenue, Hartford, Conn.

If any brother knows the whereabouts of Bro. Geo. H. Gallant, Card No. 15232, he will confer a favor by writing to his brother, Bud Gallant, at 1433 O st., Lincoln, Neb.

**W. L. MAYER,**  
F. S., Local Union No. 265.

If E. A. Wilson sees this, please communicate with J. C. McClanahn, 1819 Avenue E, Galveston, Texas.

Any of the brothers knowing the whereabouts of Fred Durger, or if he sees this, will please write to C. H. Leanord, 571 Kilbourne street, Columbus, Ohio.

To Secretaries of the I. B. E. W.: If one Dave Labor, Card No. 71668, has card in your local please hold same and notify J. W. Johnson, Secretary No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark. When last heard from was in Peru, Ind., and deposited his card with

No. 347, of Peru. He left this town owing a board bill of \$3.20. Bro. C. C. Richmin, Secretary of No. 347, was notified to collect amount owed by Labor and send same to No. 251, but as yet neither of the brothers have been heard from. Labor left Pine Bluff in March, 1907.

If Bro. Elmer Turner sees this notice and will send me his address, I will forward a package I have here for him. Anyone seeing him, please call his attention to this notice. Fraternally,

WILL FARRINGTON, F. S. No. 185.

If Bro. B. R. Brown should see this notice, please communicate with J. W. Johnson, F. S. No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark., P. O. box 248, as he has something important for you.

If Bro. Geo. W. King, Card No. 22400, sees this, please communicate with J. W. Johnson, Secretary of No. 251, P. O. Box 248, Pine Bluff, Ark., and avoid trouble.

### LOST.

Card and due-book of Bro. O. H. Lutman. Card No. 70537. Wm. J. O'Leary, R. S., Chicago, Ill.

Traveling Card of Brother Ed. S. Donley, 145215. Finder return to H. M. Clark, F. S., 402 W. Church street, Champaign, Ill.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted upon the death of the children of Brother Jesse Moore, of Local Union 317, Portland, Ore.

### REFERENDUM BALLOTS.

Ballots that were received too late.

Local Union No.	XV. Yes	XV. No	XXVI. Yes	XXVI. No
191.....	14	3	11	4
419.....	32	..	32	..
426.....	8	..	8	..
418.....	14	1	14	1
68.....	12	1	12	1
50.....	9	2	6	5
457.....	..	11	..	11
501.....	21	5	21	5
	110	23	104	27

### UNDERCLOTHING DISCLOSED CONDITION.

"A husband," said a lecturer, "stayed out till about 3 a. m. This man, when he got home, thought that he would go boldly to the bathroom and take a bath. That would remove from his wife's mind any suspicion as to his condition. It would show her, in a word, that he was all right. So he undressed, filled the tub and plunged in. Hot and enfevered as

he was, he enjoyed the bath. As he splashed and scrubbed and puffed he heard a slight noise, and, looking up, saw his wife in the doorway. His wife was regarding him with an expression of unspeakable contempt. He as rather amazed at that, but he said nothing. He lowered his head and went on scrubbing. 'Well, what are you doing?' she asked. 'Can't you see what I'm doing?' he answered. He rubbed up some more lather. 'I'm taking a bath.' She sniffed and said as she turned to go, 'Why don't you take off your underclothes, then?'—Exchange.

She walked into a fashionable shoe store and said to the polite assistant:

"You may show me a pair of walking boots, No. 4. I used to wear threes, but I go in for solid comfort now."

The man tried the boots, but they would not go on.

"Strange," she murmured; "it must be rheumatism. Try fives. I know I can swim in them, but my feet are so tender."

While the shopman was getting them on she said:

"I used to have a beautiful foot, not small, but such a good shape. I never had a small foot, but I wore 2½ size for years until I walked so much and grew heavier."

"Your foot is a peculiar shape, the instep is so high—that is why you require a large size," said the man, who had no fear of Ananias before his eyes.

"I've heard," she said, "that the Venus de Medeech wears No. 5, and she is a model of true proportion."

"Exactly," said the obliging young fellow, growing red in the face as he pulled and tugged to get them on. He had never heard of "Dee Medeech," but he was up to a trick or two himself. "After all," he said, "these are too large. You'll find the fours just right."

He was only gone a moment, but in that time he had erased 6 from the inside of a pair of shoes and substituted 4.

"There, I thought it was strange," she said, when they were on and paid for. "Why, these are quite as easy as my old ones. I believe I could just as well have had threes, after all."

And the young man without a conscience went back to his duties with the air of one well satisfied with himself.—Progress.

Grand President McNulty departed from the General Office on July 12th to attend conference with Vice-President Sullivan in Salt Lake City over the Inter-mountain D. C. difficulty with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., where all men are out. He will proceed from there to San Francisco to assist Local Unions No. 564 and No. 6, thence to visit western coast local unions. His "Frisco" address is 22 Steiner.

## THE GREAT WRITERS.

**Ideas and Inspiration Taken by One Author From Another—  
But Genius Borrows Nobly—The Crude Ore is Refined and  
the Raw Material Fashioned Into a Thing of Beauty  
—Shakespeare as a Most Brilliant Example.**

**O**UR great writers are not great robbers. Literature is not a repository of stolen goods. What seem like stealings by the steel pen are rather the output of the lapidary or a reissue of the mint or, better still, the borrowings from a bank repaid with interest.

"It is wonderful," says Charles Reade, "how genius can borrow." "All literature," remarks Oliver Wendell Holmes, "lives by borrowing and lending," and, he adds, "A good image is like a diamond, which may be set a hundred times in as many generations and gain new beauties with every change." This is not a question of originality. "The lighting a candle at a neighbor's fire," observes Dean Swift, "does not effect our property in the wick and flame." Genius borrows nobly." The transference is often a transmutation. For brass, the borrower brings gold, and for iron, silver, and for wood, brass, and for stones, iron. The crude ore is refined and the raw material fashioned into a thing of beauty.

It has been pointed out by Mr. Huth in his "Life of Buckle" that there is a kind of pedigree in literature. Dante avows his indebtedness to Virgil, as the latter himself was under obligations to Homer.

Ariosto owes much to Virgil, and Spenser borrows frequently from Ariosto. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" gave birth to Fletcher's "Purple Island," and this to Bernard's "Isle of Man," and this in turn to Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—all like so many blossoms rising from the one stem.

Shakespeare has been called "the great Warwickshire thief," so inveterate is his borrowing habit. He invaded literature like a Napoleon and brought back the rarest art treasures to enrich and beautify his verse. One is surprised to learn that our dramatist has no original plots, that he has given to poetry no new rhythm or stanza and that "he ran not only in the old road, but in the old ruts." His "As You Like It" is taken from an old romance. The characters of his "Julius Cæsar" are old Romans taken from Plutarch. But what borrowing! Dry bones are turned into living men. The commonest materials are taken into the lambent flame of his genius and transmuted into airy beauty.

Milton, too is a free borrower. It is this fact, indeed, that makes his verse so rich in learned reminiscence and so gorgeous with "barbaric pearl and gold." He owes much to Shakespeare. Some critics think Milton's Eve is borrowed from Shakespeare's Miranda. In the "Taming of the Shrew" occurs the line:

As morning roses newly washed in dew.

While Milton in "L'Allegro" speaks of—

Fresh blown roses washed in dew.

Milton is a very mine to many. Pope is his debtor. Milton's "Smoky Sorceress"—a woman to the waist and fair, but "ending foul in many a scaly foul voluminous and vast"—is made to say. "They call me sin and for a sign portentous hold me; but, familiar grown, I pleased and with attractive graces won the most averse." Pope sings:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien  
As to be hated needs but to be seen;  
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Tennyson must have had in mind Milton's

Hanging in a golden chain  
This pendent world

when he wrote:

The whole round world is every way  
Bound by gold chains about the feet of  
God.

Tennyson, indeed, derives much of his exquisite imagery and felicitous phrasing from authors whose names, even, many literary men do not know.

Pope borrows his "Vital Spark" idea from an old poem by Thomas Flatman.

Byron gets his "Eagle Feather" image in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" from Aeschylus, who flourished in the fifth century before our era.

Coleridge owes his "Ode to Mont Blanc" to a German poem by Friederich Brown.

Bishop Ken is indebted for his thought in "The Evening Hymn" to Sir Thomas Browne in his "Colloquy With God."

In his own characteristic manner Rudyard Kipling has met the question of unconscious thievery with a bit of verse which commences:

When 'Omer smote 'is blooming' lyre  
'E'd 'eard men sing by land and sea,  
And wot 'e thought 'e might require  
'E went an' took the same as me.

Let Shakespeare's lines close this paper:

I'll example you with thievery:  
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction  
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrnat thief.  
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun;  
The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves

The moon into salt tears; the earth's a thief

That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen

From general excrement; each thing's a thief.

—S. B. Dunn in Circle Magazine.

Mercy to him that shows it is the rule.—Cowper.

## PACIFIC DISTRICT COUNCIL.

J. L. COOK, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Local Union 151 matter started in this way: The San Francisco Labor Council organized the girl telephone operators working in San Francisco, telling them to keep away from Local Union 151 as 151 would not live up to their agreements. The Labor Council got the girls involved in a strike, and getting square up against it, tried to shove the fight off on Local Union 151 and the I. B. E. W., and this notwithstanding the fact that the I. B. E. W. had a valid and existing agreement with the Pacific Telephone Company, which the Grand President recognized and which every local on this coast recognizes, and which even 151 had come to recognize though protesting against the same, though she had nine delegates at the convention that instructed the Executive Committee of the Council to secure this agreement. Grand President McNulty had warned 151 against striking against the telephone company, virtually threatening them with the loss of their charter if they did so. The Grand Vice-President and President of Council also warned them.

Yet, notwithstanding this, and to prove that the President of the Labor Council was right, 151 did strike and break her agreement, just as he said they would. It came about in this way: As soon as the Grand President went east for his conference with the American Bell people, and while Grand Vice-President Sullivan was confined to his home after undergoing a serious operation, influences antagonistic to the I. B. E. W. were put to work and certain members of 151 had a notice of a special called meeting put in an obscure penny paper on a Saturday night giving notice of a called meeting for Sunday morning. The Grand Vice-President was not notified, neither was the President of the Council, but the President did get wind of the meeting and finally got there and again warned them not to strike. There were 106 men at the meeting out of a membership of 968, and the telephone boys were not well represented and the whole thing smacked of a put-up job. Notwithstanding this fact,

they struck by a vote of 54 to 52 against. The E. B. of the Council was called here to consider the matter and they decided that there was a valid and existing agreement with the telephone company which binds every local on the coast, 151 included. They gave 151 from June 13th to midnight of June 18th in which to reconsider the matter and return to work, failing in which they asked that the charter be cancelled in the G. O. No. 151 failed to reconsider or return to work, so the Grand Vice-President lifted the charter of 151, he having the sanction of the Grand President for this action. The E. B. of the Council took this stand, realizing that the integrity, not alone of the Council, but of the I. B. E. W. as well, was at stake. The Grand President at this time was negotiating for an agreement with the American Bell, and having it thrown at him that our locals would not live up to any agreement, men who would deliberately strike at this time knowing these facts, even though their sympathies were aroused, were throwing down the I. B. E. W. and its thousands of members all over the United States and Canada. It was an act of treachery, even though the intent was good.

If we are to live and progress, we must live up to our agreements; if we are to secure better agreements at the termination of the present ones, we must live up to our agreements. Agreements, written or verbal, must be lived up to, or we will turn back the hands of progress and will go backwards instead of forward.

Local Union 151, having had her charter cancelled, has ceased to exist as a local of the I. B. E. W. Charter Number 564, with outside jurisdiction, has been received from San Francisco, and there are a great number of men, former members of 151, that have signed as charter members of the new local. The new local will be installed during the coming week.

All former members of 151 desiring to remain in the I. B. E. W. can do so by joining the new local.



## WHAT ORGANIZATION MEANS.

"I look to the trades unions as the principle means for benefiting the condition of the working classes."—Thorold Rogers (Professor of Political Economy, University of Oxford).

\* \* \*

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never attained before. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is one not alone for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty of toil, but the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the over-tasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, the hearts of the people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.

\* \* \*

"Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

\* \* \*

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a brighter thought.

\* \* \*

"I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. . . . I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. . . . Organize, and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."—Wendell Phillips.

\* \* \*

The trade unions are reflects in organized, crystallized form of the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage-workers. They represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule. The trades unions are exactly what the wage-workers are, and can be made exactly what they please to make them. Active or sluggish; keen or dull;

narrow or broad-gauged, just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trades union is the best form of organization for the toilers to protect their present interests, as well as to work out their salvation from all wrong.

In politics we shall be as we always have been, independent. Independent of all parties, regardless under which name they may be known. The only interest we shall have in either is their real, not merely their avowed, attitude toward labor. We shall endeavor to aid in exposing the folly of being a union man 364 days in the year and failing to remember the union man's duty on election day. But we shall unqualifiedly oppose the attempt to impress the thought upon the workmen that so long as they "vote right" on one day in the year, they may be remiss in their membership and all their other duties every other day in the year.

\* \* \*

"It is clear that the working people of the state (New York) have reaped innumerable benefits through the influence of the associations devoted to their interests. Wages have been increased; membership rolls have been largely augmented; distressed members have received pecuniary relief; general conditions have been improved, and labor has been elevated to a high position in the social scale."—Commissioner Dowling (in report from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

\* \* \*

Today, in the midst of an appalling amount of enforced idleness and misery among the organized forces of labor in the industrial centers of the world, the first rumblings can be heard of the rallying cry, "eight hours for work; eight hours for rest; eight hours for what we will."

Today we repeat what we have claimed in good and bad times, that the simplest condition by which the social order can be maintained is by a systematic regulation of the work-day to ensure to each and all an opportunity to labor.

\* \* \*

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. . . . I now employ none but organized labor,

and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

\* \* \*

"Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trades unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself."—Cardinal Manning.

\* \* \*

"The the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judicial that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election."—Political Action—Declaration Convention A. F. of L.

\* \* \*

"We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.—Thorough Unity—Declaration Convention A. F. of L.

\* \* \*

"It is eminently dangerous and destructive to the best interests of the individual wage-worker to proceed as if there were no other wage-workers, and infinitely to his advantage to seek for and adopt measures by which we may move so as not to jar and perhaps overturn himself as well as others. . . . We declare that not only are organizations or working men right and proper, but that they have the elements, if wisely administered, of positive advantage and benefit to the employer."—National Association of Builders.

\* \* \*

To speak of a union as "the union," meaning something apart from ourselves, is a misnomer. "Our union" is more to the point. It is as we make it, and it cannot rise higher than its units. But yet we have fashioned it fairly well. Our union, like any other human agency, occasionally makes mistakes, but in comparison it will show advantageously with any institution of the kind, either benevolent, religious or social. Its road has been a rocky one, but it has grown all the stronger and healthier for the knocks it has received. In its early days, derided by press and pulpit, persecuted by mon-

opoly, laughed at by politicians and buffeted now by panicky gales or bayoneted again by militia, our union has marched serenely on, bringing down its tormentors, making supplicants of its enemies. In the past decade, thanks to the veterans who have gone on before, unwritten and unsung, our union has seen a mighty change. The columns of the press thrown open, searching, competing for its doings; academicians, science, art, espousing its cause, the church rapping at the door for admission; popular magazines, dramatists, novelists adopting its role, courting its favor. Our union today is a determining factor in all social functions, a main artery of the pulse of trade, of commerce, of society. It raises wages, prevents reductions and checks strikes and lockouts from the mere fact that it is. It promotes fraternity, sociability, it fosters temperance and liberality. Above all, it is an educational force. Our union is out on sectionalism; it is the embodiment of democracy; it knows no creed, rank nor title. It scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth and rejects its charity; for the self-styled "sets" and "upper-tens" it has a healthy contempt, and upon the tensil and brass of their striped defenders it bestows its scorn. Our union is of the people. We glory in its achievements, and we love its principles.

\* \* \*

"Organization, co-ordination,, co-operation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow-men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."—Bishop Potter.

\* \* \*

The trades-union! That takes the individual, oftentimes careless of his obligations to his fellow-men, ignorant of the very causes of the evils under which he labors and works within him a revolution; fans to life the good that lies dormant in his nature, that moral sense which all possess; that makes of him an enthusiast—a man—with new views, greater aspirations and nobler desires; a loftier purpose, a grander conception of society and life; that shows things in a different light, and awakens him to the fact that no matter what his occupation, how low his station, he is entitled to an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood, and no other can justly call himself master, notwithstanding wealth, gifts of birth—a generated spirit of independence and self-reliance that is the trade-union's pride and honor, and which is the hope and safeguard of all civilization.

True patriotism; not that hybrid brand too often sung today by the very class that persecuted the patriots of old, who would make slaves of freemen here. The trade-union is right; and it is this sense of right that has defied the decrees of kings and priests in the past, and which, while suffering, defies the rulings of courts, judges and blacklisting corporations today. It lives both because of and in spite of them, and it will continue to live when its enemies sleep. Justice is its goal, and it seeks not a definition of that holy word in musty statutes and befogged legal opinions. It opens its eyes and sees the word written on the very face of things, so that he who runs may read, and it decorates the thought in becoming, simple attire, truth in terms, fair play in action, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

\* \* \*

"Trade unions are the bullwarks of modern democracies."—W. E. Gladstone.

\* \* \*

If the labor unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable; but they have done more, they have not only called attention to the effects, they have shown the causes. They have done more still; they have produced remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate. Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from out their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet; while doing this, they have bettered the condition of thousands of families, by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something

to be proud of. The carpenter, the printer, cigarmaker, clerk, shoemaker, tailor, working long hours on short rations have stepped boldly to the front and worked revolution in American thought. It is a fact, beyond cavil.

\* \* \*

"No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better."—Ernest Howard Crosby (President Social Reform Club, New York).

\* \* \*

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consciousness of strength inspired by the consecration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the bestmen to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—John K. Ingram, LL. D.

## DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 3.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL UNIONS OF DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 3:

At the request of many Brothers, I am submitting through the WORKER a condensed report of my actions. The first report will cover from May 1st to June 25th, inclusive. Succeeding reports will run from the 25th of one month to the 25th of the next month.

May 1 to 4, in Philadelphia, Pa., on D. C. business accumulating from the convention, and assisting conference committee of Local No. 98.

May 6 and 7, in Washington, D. C., on District Council business.

May 7, in Trenton, N. J.

May 8 and 9, in Atlantic City, N. J., assisting conference committee of No. 98.

May 9, in Wilmington, Del.

May 10 to 23, in Philadelphia and Bell

strike district. Several days assisting the conference committee of No. 98 and thoroughly picketing the strike district, visiting all the locals affected.

May 24 to 26, in Lancaster, Pa. (No. 71), assisting the local in organization, with small but slightly encouraging results.

May 27 to 30, in Washington, D. C., on special District Council business, and assisting No. 148 on delinquent members.

June 1 and 2, in strike district in Philadelphia and vicinity.

June 3 to 6, in Harrisburg, Pa., assisting No. 53 in organization, with good results, and promise of success in the near future.

June 7 to 11, in Easton, Pa., on "trouble;" difficulty with the Easton Transit Co.

June 11, in Norristown and Phila-

delphia, Pa., as witness in damage suit of Bro. Reed of No. 21.

June 12 to 16, in Easton, Pa.; Easton Transit Co. difficulty.

June 17, in Harrisburg, Pa., to attend meeting of No. 53. We had a good meeting with good results and promise of prospective good success.

June 18 and 19, in York, Pa., assisting No. 469 at special open meeting and smoker. We had a good meeting with good results for the local, and giving promise of bright prospects for the local in the near future.

June 20 and 21, in Tamaqua, Pa., instituting new Local Union No. 558, mixed. This local starts in with a good treasury, large membership, and the best of prospects for success.

June 22 to 25, in Easton, Pa., on Easton Transit Co. difficulty.

The above report is condensed for economy of space. It would be impossible to cover details in full without asking for too much space. I will be glad, however, to furnish details of any specific

day to any Brother asking me. I urge the Brothers to remember that it is impossible for me to cover the entire district in a few weeks, without sacrificing results for speed. Better organization can be had if I am permitted to finish one city before being called away, leaving work started but never finished. I know I am needed in many places, and each Brother may feel assured that I will reach his local in as near its turn as possible, taking into consideration the greatest need first, as far as I can see it.

Let me urge all Brothers of the I. B. E. W. to disregard any and all rumors of a settlement of the strike now on in this district against the local Bell Telephone Companies. *No settlement has as yet been made*, and the strike is still on. The entire matter is now in the hands of our Grand President, and immediate notice of any settlement arrived at will be sent all Local Unions of the I. B. in case of definite conclusion. Fraternally,

H. W. POTTER,  
P. D. C. No. 3, 1st D.

## JUST TO GET BACK AT THE OTHER FELLOW.

**O**NE of the great drawbacks to the advancement of the trade union movement, and one that brings it into contempt so often with the public generally, and gives ammunition to those who are continually seeking the downfall of organized labor, is the fact that in its affairs there is such a constant question of authority and discipline, and so much bickering among the individual members. The trouble seems to be owing to so much jealousy and selfishness being injected into union affairs, and these two causes, we believe, are responsible for many of the unpleasant conditions that so many unions and executive committees of our International Union are confronted with.

From experience, we can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that opposition, based on personal animosities, simply goes on and on, until the unions and individuals thereof opposing each other can see no god whatever in any measure that may be introduced, and usually conditions become such that the chain of brotherhood, which should bind all together, is broken in two, and no matter what the other fellow or union suggest, whether there is merit in it or not, it is knocked on general principles, just to get back at Brother So and So, who in turn, does his knocking when the opportunity presents itself and there you are. Truly it is a pitiable condition.

We want bigger hearts, bigger and

broader minds, and a truer conception of our duty towards one another. The ethics of our movement, which, we regret to say, are very often overlooked, teach higher principles. We are each under a moral obligation to secure for ourselves and posterity the greatest of blessings and happiness that it is possible to attain in this world; to be kinder, and more tolerant of one another; to agree to disagree, and to recognize and support even those whom we may consider our bitterest enemies in the views and measures which they may present for the advancement of our cause, when we can clearly see merit in them, in place of that blind, selfish spirit that knocks just for the sake of knocking, and for fear the other fellow will reap some advantage or glory. In the trade union movement there is glory enough for all. If we would be up and doing we must get rid of our personal prejudices, and keep down that over-abundance of selfishness with which we are all more or less endowed. Let us each be constructive, and not sit idly back waiting to pounce on the other fellow because he may (in our opinion) be a little to active, and trying to lord it over others, as it were. It may be that it is only his way, and that after all the interest of the unions generally is what is uppermost in his mind. — The Bricklayer and Mason.

What is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor?—Cicero.

## PROF. COMMONS' REPORT ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Certain effects of the municipal-ownership movement in Great Britain on the private companies are evident, says Professor Commons. The Sheffield Company, under the far-seeing management of Sir Frederick Mappin, has directed its policy for many years with the distinct purpose of meeting the arguments for municipal ownership. To avoid agitation it has refrained from going to Parliament for permission to increase its capital stock. Consequently it has distributed its large surplus in the form of reduced prices for gas and betterments to its plant. Most instructive of all is the attitude of the companies toward their employees.

With the sentiment of municipal ownership ready to explode, the companies cannot afford to risk a strike. The Newcastle Gas Company has met this situation by a willing recognition of the Gas Workers' Union and by a resort to arbitration through which wages have been materially raised. The South Metropolitan Company has developed its copartnership scheme with astonishing shrewdness and careful attention to details, so that every disaffected workman is silent or dismissed. The Sheffield Company, although its president had openly attacked and wrecked trade unions in his private business, contented himself with gradually undermining the Gas Workers' Union, through the payment of wages and bonuses superior to those paid by other private employers of the district, and even in the case of unskilled labor, superior to those paid by the corporation of Sheffield.

### Influence of Wage-Earners.

The influence of wage-earners through their unions upon the conditions of municipal employment in the United States has been complicated through the presence and activity of practical politicians. In the municipal enterprises investigated, except South Norwalk and Richmond, the eight-hour day has been established for the past ten or fifteen years for all employees, whereas, in the private companies the hours are longer or have more recently been reduced for a portion, but not all, of their employees, in the more skilled branches of work. This advantage in municipal undertaking has been brought about, not by a definite labor party, but by the influence of wage-earners as voters upon the municipal officials.

Professor Commons favors recognition of organized labor as a safeguard against the pressure of outside (political) recommendations. On this subject he says:

"The appointment, promotion and dismissal of employees and the wages to be

paid offer peculiar opportunities for political and personal influence inconsistent with efficiency. Civil service reform, so-called, has been found in its highest perfection in the city of Chicago, but it is evident by comparison with a less perfect device in Syracuse that its integrity depends on the political influences that control the Mayor and the heads of departments. If the head of the department is independent of politics, as shown in Cleveland, Detroit and South Norwalk, the Civil Service Commission is not needed. The Chicago system is a temporary bulwark built around the departments until such time as the chief officer himself can also be protected from political selection. This is the case in British cities where the idea of a Civil Service Commission is unknown. But even there, especially in the Sheffield tramways, appointments have been made on the recommendation of councilors. The experience of Glasgow is instructive. Fifteen years ago the practice of hiring employees on the recommendation of councilors was universal in all departments. But with the growth of municipal ownership it has almost disappeared.

"Our investigations have shown that the strongest safeguard for a manager against the pressure of outside recommendations is the recognition of organized labor within his department."

"Wherever we have found a class of employees organized and dealt with as such through their representatives we have found those positions exempt from politics. This follows from the nature of labor organizations, which cannot survive if individuals are given preference on political, religious, personal or any other grounds than the character of the work they do. Even in the politically honeycombed municipal undertaking at Allegheny, the union of electrical workers stopped the practice of paying assessments by its members for political campaigns.

"The success of the civil-service system of Chicago is owing more than anything else to the fact that organized labor has one of the three members on each examining board. The manager of the Manchester tramways ascribes his freedom from interference by individual councilors to his recognition of the union that holds 90 per cent of his motormen and conductors."

### "Cannot Escape Politics."

In the course of his report, Professor Commons said:

"I take it that the key to the whole question of municipal or private owner-



ship is the question of politics. For politics is simply the question of getting and keeping the right kind of men to manage and operate the municipal undertakings, or to supervise, regulate and bargain with the private undertakings. The kinds of business that we are dealing with are essentially monopolies performing a public service, and are compelled to make use of the streets which are public property. If their owners are private companies they are compelled to get their franchises and all privileges of doing business, and all terms and conditions of service from the municipal authorities. And in carrying out their contract with the municipality they are dealing continually with municipal officials. Consequently it is absurd to assume that private ownership is non-political. It is just as much a political question to get and keep honest or business-like municipal officials who will drive good bargains with private companies on behalf of the public and then see that the bargains are lived up to, as it is to get similar officials to operate a municipal plant.

"We do not escape politics by resorting to private ownership—we only get a different kind of practical politics."

#### Where Wages Are Best.

In general, Professor Commons finds common labor better paid by municipalities in America than by private companies. He says:

"In the United States the minimum paid for common labor by the private companies is, in all cases, except Atlanta, lower than that of the municipality, and the minimum paid for common labor by municipal undertakings is higher than that of private companies of the same locality."

"In none of the American enterprises investigated were the common laborers organized. In the municipal undertakings they are paid higher wages and given shorter hours than in the case of private employes of the same locality. They are also in all cases citizens of the United States and residents of the locality. The common labor in Indianapolis and the southern cities, where they are colored, is composed largely of immigrants and no attention is paid as to whether they have secured citizenship papers or not.

"In the matter of wages and hours the principal effect of municipal ownership is seen in the unskilled countries, in that of street railway employes in Great Britain and in that of gas workers and electric workers in the United States."

## HOW INDEPENDENT.

### The Man Who Wants to Do as He Pleases.

There are men outside the ranks of organized labor who refuse to join, because as they say, "they want to work where they will, when they want to, as long as they want to, and for what they want to." They greatly prize their independence.

Some of these men are accepting the hours and wages created by organized labor without assisting in any way to further the cause of organized labor.

The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long as and for what he wants to, is a joker. Where can a man be found who can do it?

A man who is compelled to earn his living by hard work must accept work, when, and where, and on such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is a mere wordy vapor.

Organized with his fellows, he has an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor, but alone he is as helpless as a sapling on a moor in a tempest. Many a good man outside of organized labor

clings to this idea of personal independence (which he believes he would lose if he joined a union), and is used by his branler fellow-man who urges this idea upon him continually.

It is possible to understand this type of man, but it is difficult to get an angle on a man who will take a fellow workers' place when offered a premium to do so in order to starve his fellow man into submission. No lower animal will treat his own kind worse than this. But then man is the only animal that hunts its own kind.—Exchange.

Straw covered the pavement in front of a certain residence to deaden the noise of passing vehicles. "Mister," asked a small boy of a passerby, "whats this hay doin' out here?" "My son," said the man, "the stork has just brought a baby to the woman who lives in this house." The boy looked once more at the littered street and then said, with wide eyes: "Gee, it must have been well packed."—Exchange.

# HENEY'S CHALLENGE TO HARRIS ON GRAY OTIS.

SEATTLE UNION RECORD.

REPRODUCED FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER.

There are many who have doubted the honesty of Henry as a reformer; have believed that the sensational "exposures" he has made were done for the mere money there was in it; that while he would prosecute union men for pay and glory, rich men need have no fear of him. The story reprinted today shows this belief to be fallacious. Heney is in the business of showing up rascals, whether they be union labor officials, bribe-giving corporation agents or blackmailing newspaper publishers. Otis is the most pronounced opponent of organized labor in the United States. For years the Typographical Union has fought this arch-enemy of organized labor because of the fact that he maligns and abuses that great body of citizens through the columns of his scab-produced paper, the *Los Angeles Times*. This fight has been loyally supported by all unionists, but it has failed to be effective because of peculiar conditions. Los Angeles is the mecca of wealthy individuals, rich do-nothings who inherited their wealth and are naturally organized producers of wealth. These, by the thousands, have supported the *Times*. The agents of the Typographical Union have long known that, even if the support thus given the *Times* was withdrawn, that if every advertiser and subscriber of the *Times* were to be taken away from it, the paper would continue to thrive, because great corporations and trusts would throw their treasures open to it. By its subserviency to these interests Otis has attained a position where he can demand almost unlimited capital. He is the custodian of guilty secrets of men high in official and financial circles. While the Typographical Union has convinced all of organized labor of these facts, it has been impossible to open the eyes of the general public to them. The principle reason for this has been the impossibility to get the facts published. Now that Francis J. Heney has announced that he will show up the infamy of Otis and his organ, the publicity that organized labor has sought in vain in its campaign against the man and the paper will be given. Heney cannot be ignored. His fearlessness and ability have made him a character whom the public will back in anything he undertakes. While the big newspapers may sympathize with Otis in the fight that has been and is being waged against him by organized labor to show him up as an "undesirable citizen," they dare not ignore Heney when he takes up the fight. Organized labor is far from feeling an-

tipathy to Heney because he has shattered their one-time idol, the mayor of San Francisco; they believe that in uncovering the weakness and crookedness of Schmitz he had done a service not only to the general public, but particularly to that part of it which put Schmitz in office to cleanse, not further pollute, politics in the Golden Gate city. Organized labor will give Heney moral and financial aid in the campaign he has begun against the most unscrupulous newspaper published in the world. Otis is doomed to castigation, humiliation and conviction in the courts. The only thing that can prevent him from landing in the penitentiary will be to have death overtake him before Heney can bring his campaign to an end.

## HENEY'S CHALLENGE.

### "I'LL PUT OTIS IN JAIL" IS THREAT OF HENEY

Prosecutor in Ringing Speech at Los Angeles Brands Editor "Liar and Cur."

"I'm going to send General Harrison Gray Otis of the *Los Angeles Times*, Pat Calhoun of the United Railroads and William F. Herrin, the arch-criminal of California, to jail before I'm through," roared Francis J. Heney, one of the leaders of the graft prosecution in San Francisco while addressing a great gathering at Simpson Auditorium, Los Angeles.

As he banged his open hand on the table to emphasize his words, the great crowd arose and cheered for fully two minutes. It was the greatest outburst of enthusiasm that Los Angeles has known.

The reputation of General Otis as an assassin of character is notorious to the southern part of the state, and Heney could not have hit his hearers any harder than by promising to send the "Hero of the Rubicon" to state's prison.

"We're making your fight in San Francisco," said Mr. Heney. "We're making the fight of the state of California in San Francisco, and we're making the fight of the whole United States in San Francisco, and no character assassins like Otis can stop us for a minute. I am going back to San Francisco to put Pat Calhoun in the penitentiary, and when I am through, beware, Harrison Gray Otis, that I don't come back and get you. If I don't come it will only be because that I don't think that a man who hid behind

a dead mule in Caloocan is worth the trouble.

"A man who calumnates me for having killed a man—and it was a most unfortunate necessity—in order to protect a woman, is too cowardly a cur and too infamous a liar for me ever to slap his face as it was slapped before."

Mr. Heney said he had been behind the curtains and knew of what he was speaking. He had discovered there two persons whose exhortation was more grateful to this audience, who wanted graft exposed, than any others. These were W. F. Herrin, the boss of the Southern Pacific machine in California, and H. G. Otis, who is lending his support to Patrick Calhoun of the United Railroads and other indicted corporation magnates.

"One hundred and thirty-two years ago," said Heney, "some of your forefathers threw overboard some tea in a ship lying in Boston harbor. This caused them to voice that great principle that taxation without representation is tyranny."

"And out of that grew that other expression of the colonists' attitude toward the mother country, 'millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute.' 'Taxation without representation is tyranny,' but I tell you that the king of England didn't have one-tenth the power to tax that Rockefeller has, and the king of England and his parliament did not exercise one-thousandth as much power in levying taxes as does the Southern Pacific today in California. Why, Otis does not object to Calhoun because Pat is a good king to him and pays well for this tribute of loyalty which he has exacted."

"He's an anarchist!" shouted a voice in the audience.

"Yes," said Heney, "he's an anarchist, for it's the man who tears down law and order, the man who teaches class rule, the man who strives to array one body of men against another that is the real anarchist, and in this category Otis is a shining example."

"Now, I want to tell you why we left the supervisors in office instead of sending them to the penitentiary. We began this graft investigation, District Attorney Langdon, myself and our associates, in November, and we stayed with it five months. We set our traps and caught three miserable supervisors; the bait was cheese, and that was the best we could afford. That is, we caught them with bribes of \$500 each. We might have convicted these men, but if we had the prosecution would have stopped there. The men really responsible for this debauchery, this robbing of a city in her ashes, would have escaped."

"It has come to be accepted that the value of punishment for crime is in the example it sets; the deterrent effect upon other possible criminals. The example of sending to the penitentiary one of the corporation magnates who had corrupted public officials with bribes was worth a thousand times as much by way of example as the conviction of an ignorant supervisor."

"If Pat Calhoun goes to the penitentiary, there won't be another rich New Yorker coming out to bribe officials of Los Angeles or San Francisco for the next fifty years."

## INSINUATION AND INNUENDO.

**I**NSINUATION and innuendo, two co-ordinate evils, which have existed in all stages and in all walks of life, and in all forms of organization, have done more to retard the world's progress to a higher social and industrial plane and a better civilization than almost any other agency, employed or in operation. The fellow who insinuates but does not make an honest charge is not only dishonest himself, but a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. He who always thinks evil of others is naturally evil inclined by disposition. The church, political parties, fraternal, social and sometimes labor organizations are rent asunder by the miserable pervert who insinuates a wrong upon the part of another.

This leads to discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. This kind of work exists to a greater extent, and does more damage an other associations than it now does in the labor movement, where it still exists to a limited extent, and is practiced by the moral degenerate. Happily, the unionists have

grown accustomed to these people, and their influence is partly destroyed. The average union man has arrived at the stage where he says: "show me." However, good men are often driven out of the meetings of the unions or remain silent simply because they are so constituted by nature that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. Good officers often remain in the background for the same reason, and, it is for these that we speak. The labor movement needs all the assistance it can get from the best minds, and above all, needs honest men as officers.

The honest man need have no fear of and is not afraid of the honest man who makes an honest, straightforward charge, but no man is safe from the contemptible insinuations of the back-biting character assassin. No honest man will make a charge without he knows what he is talking about. The moral pervert is always making insinuations, and usually without any foundation upon which to ground them.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

## LABOR OF OLD FOLKS.

## Aged and Infirm Should Be Looked After as Well as Young Children.

**T**HE following paper by Adele M. Whitegreave of Chicago, Ill., was read at a recent convention:

"There is so much to be said regarding the child-labor law that the task is difficult. While there may be two sides to the question, there is a particular side that outweighs any seeming justice to the other. While some may consider it necessary to the maintenance of a large family that one or more of its members should seek employment early, on the other hand there are numerous cases where an able-bodied father or equally robust mother will demand of their offspring support, even at the cost of health and the little happiness that enters into the lives of the poor.

"The careworn face of the factory girl and the thin, stoop-shouldered boy serving in like capacity show the burden of responsibility too early assumed. From early morn till nightfall these poor children work for a pittance, with never a gentle word bestowed or any consideration shown their youth or physical inability to perform the work allotted. Sometimes one sees a group of young girls chattering happily, apparently, during their short respite for lunch. It is only the buoyancy of their original youth that can make them outwardly appear what at heart they are not. In the lives of other children of the same class, who are not obliged to labor for their support, there is a zest and enjoyment that is, at least, real. They can breathe—as God meant them to—pure air, can live close to Nature, and gain in the freedom of childhood what is so necessary to strong mental growth, physical foundation for the highest manhood.

"But these little factory children have sold their birthright, been forced to sell, 'for a mess of pottage!' The future holds nothing brighter than the present, and the only solace in the past is that it cannot return. The weary grind and dull routine of each day gradually wears away the tired spirit until at last, unknown to any save their Maker, these tired beings lay their burdens down for all time, glad of the eternal rest.

"There is much credit due to the original enactors of the child-labor law and to those endeavoring to enforce it. The latter's task is difficult, for many of the employers, especially in the sweatshop districts, try rather to evade than enforce it. Many of these crafty employers, in order to further their own interests, re-

gardless of the fundamental principle of truth, systematically teach the children to falsify, and the frightened child will often be on the verge of tears because of the struggle between what his conscience dictates and the instructions given him by his employers, which, if not carried out, mean discharge.

"Before the eight-hour law went into effect, July 1, 1903, an affidavit made out by a notary public was considered legal, and many of the notaries, eager for the quarter fee, would put their signature to the false statement, knowing it to be such. Some have even gone so far as to suggest to the ignorant parent or guardian the year the child might have been born in that would correspond to the requirements of age limit demanded by the State. Now only the Board of Education issues the age and school certificate, so former abuses have been done away with. When the child is of foreign parentage the birth records are investigated before the child is permitted to work. The law is an excellent one, and unless it is enforced by all who employ children of tender age, and more solicitude is shown for the betterment of their physical advancement by those who have the interests of humanity at heart, the coming generation—the working class—will in moral and physical development be far below the standard of excellence.

"Leaving the question of the very young, who are struggling to eke out a bitter existence, there is another question to be considered, the very old. Many women, anywhere from fifty to eighty, are employed by firms doing a large business, and these women are known as home finishers. They take home pants and coats and work on them from early morn till late at night. One day I was in search of a woman in the Italian quarter. After making many inquiries I located her. The poor tumble-down one-story cottage she inhabited looked as old as the woman herself and it consisted of two small rooms. In the one she occupied were a broken chair, an oil stove and a three-legged sofa covered with soiled bedding. The woman, pale and emaciated, was sewing on a pair of boy's trousers. She looked at me with that puzzled, anxious look of the aged poor, and her hands trembled as she plied the needle with uncertainty. Her poor, thin body showed how little food there was to nourish it, but no murmur of complaint escaped her lips.

"The old woman told me she was here when the 'Indians came first,' and I believed her, for the withered and heavily lined face bore testimony to the truth of her statement of age.

"These are only a few instances where the lives of old and weary women are being cruelly sacrificed upon the altar of avarice, while the consumer knows noth-

ing of conditions under which many of the garments they wear are made.

"The lives of the old and young, who work early and late with no comforts and great hardships, are a subject of weighty consideration, and when the day comes that there is not a traffic in body and soul of these poor, helpless beings our generation will be nearing the millennium."

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

BY JOHN B. POWELL.

**E**VERY business, profession or trade that is honest is honorable, and if industriously and intelligently followed ought surely to make the follower at least a comfortable living. In the sense of amassing wealth, the accumulation of money comes with more certainty to those who derive it from inheritance or profit-producing factors. From the enhancement of values of stocks, bonds, real and commercial securities and transactions, margins, dividends and premiums are derived. These are the foundation stocks which labor does not possess.

Advantages and opportunities which play so great a part with capital are not happenings of the hour or the day with Labor; hence it cannot be said that capital and labor ride equally the surge and swell of money's mighty current. Nor is it possible for labor to obtain the same real, substantial benefit which capital thus secures.

The laborer, skilled or common, is not a capitalist. He works for what he earns—money. He has few real estate holdings, for the most part is a renter, and however moderate his living expenses, finds his earnings barely sufficient to meet them and not enough to serve as a foundation for a fortune of any considerable value, in fact the margins of his earnings are so narrow that he really can not invest in any profit-sharing enterprise.

An extraordinary individual would be the satisfied person. Were we all rich, in the sense of having unlimited wealth, we would still be contending for the acme of possession. The effort to ascend in the financial scale, generally falls heaviest on the man who earns his prosperity "by the sweat of his brow," and in most such cases it is the man of labor, trade and mechanics whose physical forces are strained to the utmost. If he asserts his skill and industry are of such value as to give him the right to demand a remun-

eration that will be sufficient to provide him an income beyond his living requirements, he is where the more potent power—the capitalist—gives him a scornful look and declares he is without merit.

"Indeed," says that power, "when you place your skill and endurance before me for remuneration, you must realize that I am the judge, as I am the proper one to estimate the supply and demand and to fix the profit I should have."

This is the condition which the labor world encounters. Much capital is represented in its employers' association.

When it is considered that there are today over three millions of men supporting a varied number of trade unions, it can not be consistently denied they have in their unity, inalienable rights which they should assert and protect.

Organized labor seeks to inculcate the principle that a just service is entitled to a just compensation; a rational endurance to a rational rest; and in the moral domain it aims to free men from the rapacity and slavery of money's power, to spread calm, clear, liberal thought, speech, and action along the lines of right, reason, and justice, and to make life peaceful, worth the living, uncontrolled and uncontrollable by the elements of hate, avarice, and contention.

However, it may be asked whether labor has a dispute with capital or capital with labor, which is so pregnant with contention and of such importance in an international scope, that it is really a subject fitly to be considered and passed upon by a congress appointed to review affairs pertaining to political and international government and conditions. We are interested, but not concerned, in what is occurring or has occurred in Germany, France, Australia, and elsewhere, but there is no industrial disquiet interrupting the amity of nations in an international scope. True, a strike originating among the shipping in a seaport of one

country might to some extent involve navigation to a foreign port, and thus become an international menace, but it is hardly probable that a conflict between capital and labor in any of our inland cities would be other than local in effect.

Organized labor claims that its cause is that of equity, right, reason, and justice, the *primum mobile* of humanity's prosperity, shirking no responsibility, but prepared to face public opinion the world over as a sincere advocate of industrial peace and earnest in any effort that will secure impartial judgment upon all questions involving the rights of wage-earners and employers to the end that harmony and peace may generally prevail.

Very naturally it is pertinent to inquire whether there is a hope for any such happy probability.

Past observation is not encouraging, if we look to the domains of capital as represented in the manufacturers' association.

Former President D. M. Parry said at one time:

"The only true solution of the labor question must lie in an appeal to the intelligence of the people.

"Arbitration," he elsewhere said, "is an interference with free competitive conditions, and its effect can not, therefore, fail to be detrimental and, if generally adopted, its tendency will be to hamper industry, bring about a waste of effort, and an increase of the cost of production and a decrease in the margin of profit."

The recent determination of this same association to raise \$1,500,000 to fight labor unions, seems to show that the spirit of peace is not theirs.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor presents an advanced position in American citizenship as shown in its resolution that "Labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes."

There is manifest a spirit on the part of organized labor, in the resolution quoted, to uphold the highest possible tribunal, wherever it may sit in judgment to pass upon its views on arbitration and its claims to equity and justice. Will not the public note the defiance of the capitalists as represented by the manufacturers' association and the reasonableness of labor as manifested by the action of the American Federation of Labor.

Accepting Mr. Parry as a capitalist, or rather as a man with capital in the field of manufacture, we may look upon his

expressions as voicing the sentiments of the avowed opponents of organized labor; hence it is interesting to compare his utterances with those of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, a body that is virtually the representative congress of American organized labor.

"Labor welcomes," says Mr. Gompers, "without being carpingly critical, any effort that may be made which will bring peace to the peoples of the world. Labor sincerely declares that the time must come, and come soon, when the world will recognize that peace is essential to the full development of industrial, commercial and civilized life as air is to human life."

Mr. Parry says: "Any crusade having for its object the grinding down of labor, should meet the determined opposition of practically the entire membership of American manufacturers."

Mr. Gompers remarks "that the hopes and aspirations and the determined efforts of America's toilers are to join the higher, nobler, and more humane endeavor for peace and harmony."

Which, if you please, speaks honestly, truly, and sincerely for his cause and the cause of humanity? One represents millions of money, the other millions of minds, while both attract the attention of the thinking world, and what they say, or have said, will be weighed in the scales of careful thought by the weighmaster of us all—the public.

There are people who delight to applaud an unrighteous victory over a righteous cause. The *real* heroes are sometimes the defeated, and they may well stand before the world claiming its admiration, being conscious of the glory that their field is the field of honor; their ensign, that of justice; their appeal, and their defense, that of the right.

Stand such heroes before my eyes to admire; let my ears hear their appeal, and my voice proclaim that their defeat is noble in its pathos and sublime in its grandeur, for their cause is the cause of humanity, weakened only for a day in its suffering, for it knows no final surrender on the field where it has fought, is fighting, and will continue to fight, not for its existence or an organized body, but for the breath and bodies of its families, its friends, its members—the solid ranks of the great army of toilers whose mind and muscle have developed the might and main of the land and made possible its material and commercial facilities, productiveness, and prosperity, and certainly its cause is, in a constituent sense, the cause of humanity.

## LABOR AND POLITICS.

New York—After an investigation extending over nearly two years and embracing many of the principal cities both of the United States and Great Britain, the National Civic Federation Commission on Public Ownership and Operation has completed its duties. The important and interesting reports on labor conditions are the first to be made public. There are two reports on this subject, one by Prof. John R. Commons, of Wisconsin University, and the other by J. W. Sullivan, editor of the "Clothing Trades Bulletin" of New York. The report of Prof. Commons, under the title of "Labor and Politics," is more favorable to municipal ownership of public utilities than is that of Mr. Sullivan, made under the general heading, "The Labor Report." Mr. Sullivan makes caustic reference to political rottenness, evidence as to which he declares was conclusive in Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling. Prof. Commons, on the other hand, holds that corruption under municipal control was no greater than under private ownership.

The Committee of Investigation of the Commission is composed of twenty-one members, as follows: W. D. Mahon, President of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways of America; Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; J. W. Sullivan, editor of the weekly "Bulletin" of the clothing trades and a prominent labor leader; Walton Clark, Vice-President of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia; Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association; Walter L. Fisher, President of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago; Melville E. Ingalls (chairman), chairman of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company; Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University; Dr. Albert Shaw (vice-chairman), editor of the "American Monthly Review of Reviews"; Edward A. Moffett (secretary), editor of the "Bricklayer and Mason"; Edward W. Bemis, Superintendent of Water-works, Cleveland, Ohio; Milo R. Matthe, Formerly editor of "Municipal Affairs," of New York; Charles L. Edgar, President of the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston; H. B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; W. J. Clark, foreign manager for the General Electric Company, New York City; Timothy Healy, President, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Dr. Talcott Williams, journalist; F. J. McNulty, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Prof. John H. Gray, of Northwestern University; Prof. Frank Parsons, President of the National Public Owner-

ship League, and Albert E. Winchester, General Superintendent of the Electric Works of the City of South Norwalk, Conn.

## THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

The Commission has made a most exhaustive investigation of public and private operation of the four leading public utilities, gas water, electric lighting and power, and street railways, in all the cities visited, both in America and Great Britain. Fifteen members of the Investigating Committee sailed for Europe on May 22, last year and returned to the United States in August. Among the cities visited abroad were Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, London, Liverpool, Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, Leicester and Sheffield. Investigations in the United States were made in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, South Norwalk, Syracuse, Allegheny, New Haven and Hartford. A staff of engineers, accountants and statisticians, numbering over twenty, of national reputation, were employed to examine thoroughly every undertaking visited by the committee.

These experts were so chosen, that in each examination made, both sides of the municipal ownership question were represented. Thus, one engineer, accountant or statistician approached the subject under consideration favorably disposed toward municipalization, while his colleague began his task holding views in opposition to that principle.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP ABROAD.

Certain effects of the municipal ownership movement in Great Britain on the private companies are evident, says Prof. Commons. The Sheffield Company, under the far-seeing management of Sir Frederick Mappin, has directed its policy for many years with the distinct purpose of meeting the arguments for municipal ownership. To avoid agitation it has refrained from going to Parliament for permission to increase its capital stock. Consequently it has distributed its large surplus profits in the form of reduced prices for gas and betterments to its plant. Most instructive of all is the attitude of the companies toward their employees. With the sentiment of municipal ownership ready to explode, the companies cannot afford to risk a strike. The Newcastle gas company has met this situation with a willing recognition of the gas workers' union and by a resort to arbitration through which wages have been materially raised. The South Metropolitan Company has developed its co-



partnership scheme with astonishing shrewdness and careful attention to details, so that every disaffected workman is silent or dismissed. The Sheffield Company, although its president had openly attacked and wrecked trade unions in his private business, contented itself with gradually undermining the gas workers' union, through the payment of wages and bonuses superior to those paid by other private employers of the district, and even in the case of unskilled labor, superior to those paid by the corporation of Sheffield.

#### INFLUENCE OF WAGE-EARNERS.

The influence of wage-earners through their unions upon the conditions of municipal employment in the United States has been complicated through the presence and activity of practical politicians. In the municipal enterprises investigated, except South Norwalk and Richmond, the eight-hour day has been established for the past ten or fifteen years for all employees, whereas, in the private companies the hours are longer or have more recently been reduced for a portion, but not all, of their employees in the more skilled branches of work. This advantage in municipal undertakings has been brought about, not by a definite labor party, but by the influence of wage-earners as voters upon municipal officials.

#### PROF. COMMONS' VIEWS.

The views expressed by Prof. Commons are in many respects favorable to municipal ownership. He finds, however, that the proper method of dealing with employees is the most difficult and critical problem of municipal ownership, and he favors recognition of organized labor as a safeguard against the presence of outside (political) recommendations.

On this subject he says:

"The appointment, promotion and dismissal of employees and the wages to be paid offer peculiar opportunities for political and personal influence inconsistent with efficiency. Civil service reform, so-called, has been found in its highest perfection in the City of Chicago, but is evident by comparison with a less perfect device in Syracuse that its integrity depends on the political influences that control the mayor and the heads of departments. If the head of the department is independent of politics, as shown in Cleveland, Detroit and South Norwalk, the civil service commission is not needed. The Chicago system is a temporary bulwark built around the departments until such time as the chief officer himself can also be protected from political selection. This is the case in British cities where the idea of a civil service commission is unknown. But even there, especially in the Sheffield tramways, appointments have been made on

the recommendation of councillors. The experience of Glasgow is instructive. Fifteen years ago the practice of hiring employees on the recommendation of councillors was universal in all departments. But with the growth of municipal ownership it has almost disappeared.

"Our investigations have shown that the strongest safeguard for a manager against the pressure of outside recommendations is the recognition of organized labor within his departments. Wherever we have found a class of employees organized and dealt with as such through their representatives we have found those positions exempt from politics. This follows from the nature of labor organization which cannot survive if individuals are given preference on political, religious, personal or any other grounds than the character of the work they do. Even in the politically honeycombed municipal undertaking at Allegheny, the union of electrical workers stopped the practice of paying assessments by its members for political campaigns. The success of the civil service system in Chicago is owing more than anything else to the fact that organized labor has one of the three members on each examining board. The manager of the Manchester tramways ascribes his freedom from interference by individual councillors to his recognition of the union that holds 90 per cent of his motormen and conductors."

#### POLITICS.

In the course of his report Prof. Commons said:

"I take it that the key to the whole question of municipal or private ownership is the question of politics. For politics is simply the question of getting and keeping the right kind of men to manage and operate the municipal undertakings. The kinds of business that we are dealing with are essentially monopolies performing a public service, and are compelled to make use of the streets which are public property. If their owners are private companies they are compelled to get their franchises and all privileges of doing business, and all terms and conditions of service from the municipal authorities. And in carrying out their contract with the municipality they are dealing continually with municipal officials. Consequently it is absurd to assume that private ownership is non-political. It is just as much a political question to get and keep honest or business-like municipal officials who will drive good bargains with private companies on behalf of the public and then see that the bargains are lived up to, as it is to get similar officials to operate a municipal plant. We do not escape politics by resorting to private ownership—we only get a different kind of practical politics."

## EXAMPLES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Referring to unfavorable conditions politically under municipal operation and citing an investigation of the Wheeling gas works, Prof. Commons says:

"The secretary of the Wheeling Gas Trustees, quoted by my colleague as testifying to the political rottenness of the municipal gas works, is the same man who testified to the political rottenness of the private gas, electricity and street car companies of that locality. Instead of relying on his statements, I interviewed a large number of officials, politicians, business men, employees, and others, and checked up his statements respecting both the gas works and the corporations. This shows that while the gas works are in politics, the public service corporations also are in politics. The gas employees take part in the primaries of the Republican party and the motormen and conductors of the street car companies are given leave of absence on pay to work in the primaries of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Even the officers of the street railway employees' union take part in this kind of traction politics on behalf of their employers. The councilmen and aldermen nominated and elected in this way control the municipal gas works and they control the franchises and contracts of the private companies. The 'City Hall Ring' is just as much a ring of the political tools of the private corporations as it is the ring of municipal politicians. To pick out the politics of the gas works and not to see that it is bound up with the politics of the private corporations would be a perverse and one-sided method of investigation. The report gives not selected facts, but all of the facts in the situation. Indeed, the secretary of the Wheeling Gas Trustees, in his indignation towards the political management of the gas works, referred to by my colleague, was defeated in the Republican primaries by the motormen and conductors of the street car company on leave of absence as political workers.

"In cities other than Wheeling the convention system prevails instead of the direct primaries, and consequently it was not found that the wage earners of the private companies took a similar active part in political campaigns. But in Syracuse, Allegheny, Indianapolis and Philadelphia, where municipal employees are named by politicians, it was found also that street car, electric, gas and water companies had employed men on the recommendation of councilmen, mayor or chairman of a political committee. This practice was carried furthest by the street car companies of Syracuse and Allegheny. In Chicago, where a most rigid civil service law is enforced, no evidence of political appointments could

be found in the municipal electricity or water departments during recent years, but men were hired on recommendation of aldermen by the private electrical companies at the time when their contracts were before the council for renewal."

## WAGES OF LABOR.

In general, Prof. Commons finds common labor better paid by municipalities in America than by private companies. He says:

"In the United States the minimum paid for common labor by the private companies is, in all cases except Atlanta, lower than that of the municipality, and the minimum paid for common labor by municipal undertakings is higher than that of private companies of the same locality.

"In none of the American enterprises investigated were the common laborers organized. In the municipal undertakings they are paid higher wages and given shorter hours than in the case of private employees of the same locality. They are also in all cases citizens of the United States and residents of the locality. The common labor of the private companies, except in Indianapolis and the southern cities, where they are colored, is composed largely of immigrants and no attention is paid as to whether they have secured citizenship papers or not.

"In the matter of wages and hours the principal effect of municipal ownership is seen in the unskilled and unorganized labor in both countries, in that of street railway employees in Great Britain and in that of gas workers and electric workers in the United States."

## MR. SULLIVAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Sullivan sums up his observations with the conclusion that in all but the most poorly paid forms of labor, and for tramway employees, municipilization has not raised the wage or improved working conditions of the employees above conditions in the private undertakings. With respect to "common, unorganized labor," however, the investigators found a difference somewhat favorable to British municipal employees. The report cites two causes for this condition; first, that the municipal laborer is a picked man, and second, that this class of labor is capable of exerting on city councils a combined pressure which obtains for them better terms than the employing councillors accord to the men they hire in their private capacity for similar work. "No street car undertaking in Great Britain has ever been a 'private' enterprise in the sense in which the word is applied in this country," says Mr. Sullivan. "The twenty-one years' term of the

franchise, the veto of company petitions by village authorities, the enormous cost of Parliamentary powers and local assents, and various other restrictions non-existent in the United States, shackle and impoverish British tramway company management and consequently forbid an intelligent investigator to employ British example to illustrate possibilities in America through change from private to municipal ownership. British tramways have always been semi-municipal. As by the terms of their franchises all English tramway undertakings may be taken over by the municipalities, directors manage their properties with that end in view. Compared with the remarkable changes for the better in wages and hours in the American street car industry under companies, the best of the British municipal labor improvements seem hardly more than trivial."

#### CONDITIONS IN BRITISH MUNICIPALITIES.

Little attention has been given in the report to the class of British municipalizers who would carry municipal ownership into fields wherever they imagine promise of a speedy remedy for civic abuses or economic betterment for the masses. "If any of the utopian schemes of these municipalizers had still bid fair to be fulfilled," the report continues, "the facts would have been given passing recognition and the hopeful outlook touched upon. Rather are there indications that the tide in practical municipalization is turned. Where advocates once looked for a constant expansion, this has been arrested by disillusion. Government ownership of undertakings of electricity and light railways covering supra-municipal areas may be called for, but there the practical political leaders show a disposition to halt. With regard to municipal lodgings, steamboats and miscellaneous supplies, there has been reaction. platform demands may be more numerous than ever with extremely radical theorists who have the ear of the clamorous among the hungry masses, but the recent elections have gone against the radical sentiment and appropriations from councils and Parliament are commonly expected to cease or follow slowly.

"In America the municipalized enterprises visited by our labor investigators have been rich mines for significant facts relating to politics rather than to labor. These facts are not usually among those heretofore emphasized by the American advocates of municipal ownership. The testimony as to political rotteness, root and branch, in Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling is conclusive. The municipal plants examined in these cities, it is to be remembered, were selected as models by representative municipalizers of the Commission. Nor is the politico-labor situation in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago

or Richmond at all settled as well as it might be. In Cleveland, the present mayor in the beginning increased his reform forces in the public water department so as to strengthen his vote in the primaries—an act possible at all times also under the next and succeeding administrations, which may be had where the present is good. The degree of purity attained by the present administration is attributable to the officials and the public sentiment aroused, and not to municipalization. In Chicago, where civil service is ironclad, the appointment by the mayor of department heads and even of the Civil Service Commission itself, has more than once proved a vulnerable point in the civic armor, with sad results. In Detroit, Cleveland or Chicago, the stability of the municipally operated enterprises rests largely on the mayor, who, however, personally estimable and statesmanlike, necessarily becomes as a candidate a relatively good or bad politician, representing for a brief term a policy that may change with his successor. It is plain that in this political situation the resultant labor problem is most difficult. An employee can only hold office in uncertainty, with its consequent evils. This form of disquiet is not usual in private employment. As to Richmond, its exclusion of black men suggests a burning race question indeed, North and South, were municipalization generally adopted and Richmond's example in that respect followed.

"Any advantages in wages or hours to be figured out for the municipal enterprises investigated in America over the private ones compared with them look much like stale illustrations of the soft berths to be found in public employment. To what extent the jobs are political for the employes, single or collectively, or a bid for the labor vote is constantly a question. A correct view takes in these points: Syracuse, the wages situation politically debauched; Wheeling, the same; Allegheny, the same, to an extent that when a difference of 50 to 100 per cent in favor of municipalization is soberly computed by one man it makes another laugh; Detroit, private and municipal plants but a shade difference; Cleveland, nine hours municipal as against ten in the general labor market, wages the same; Chicago firemen in the fire department do not receive union rates; New Haven, no municipal undertaking; hours, eight public departments, as against nine water works; Philadelphia, United Gas Improvement Company, better wages and hours than any city department, and a reduction from twelve-hour shifts under municipal operation to eight under the company, with higher wages. Further points to be kept in view: With the companies mentioned many times more hands are employed

than with the municipalities; good men have been more certain of retaining their places; the employes pay no political assessments and are otherwise politically free; they work under better conditions as to comfort and future prospects. Public employes, frequently against their will, under duress from officials who may injure them, promote by election contributions the fortunes of certain men and parties, though at heart they may be opposed to both. The executive—mayor, councilman or department head—not only in appointing, but in promoting or dismissing employes, is exposed to partisan, personal, social or other pressure.

"Even if the reformer in office is genuine, even if the scheme he has promises well for the working masses, there arises the question of the duration of his official powers and those of his successors with similar aims, together with the assiduous attention of the public to its own self-protection."

#### FOREIGN TO AMERICAN GENIUS.

On examining municipalization as exhibited in the labor reports, Mr. Sullivan declares, it is seen to be a project to restrict men in their activities by methods foreign to the American genius, while in practice it has failed to make out the case of its advocates as in the least measure a step forward in promoting the best interests of the employes of the enterprises investigated, or of the occupations most closely interwoven with them, or of the nation's broadening masses.

Mr. Sullivan in his report says:

"My colleague and myself, in closing our joint inquiry as to wages and conditions in the British gas undertakings visited, agree in saying:

"Summarizing what precedes, with

the exception of the twelve-hour stations of the South Metropolitan Company, and taking into account the general level of wages in the several localities, it cannot be said that there is any material difference between the public and private undertakings in the wages of stokers or in the average wages of the shift-workers in the retort houses. The differences that occur do not show a prevalence one way or the other, but they tend to follow pretty closely the general level of wages in the locality, irrespective of whether the undertaking is managed by a municipality or by a private company. The case of the twelve-hour shifts of the South Metropolitan Company is peculiar and requires the discussion of another aspect of the question—the amount of work done by the stokers."

"Relative to the electricity undertakings, the investigation sums up:

"It has been found impossible to make a satisfactory comparison of the wages paid in electrical undertakings, on account of the wide differences in machinery, equipment, character of work, size of station, range of wages and names of occupations. The subdivisions of labor varies greatly from place to place, and a large establishment with a minute subdivision of specialized workers may have extremely high wages for a few and extremely low for others, although the names of the occupations may be the same as those where the work is less subdivided. A careful examination of different payrolls and different stations, however, leads to the conclusion that, as in the gas undertakings, there is no predominating tendency one way or the other, and the differences depend mainly upon the differences in the general level of the wages of the locality."

## EUROPEAN LABOR NOTES.

### H. FEHLINGER, IN THE TAILOR.

A report issued by the secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions in Austria shows that during the year 1906 there was a remarkable increase in the total membership of the unions affiliated to the Federation. At the end of December the number of trade unions was 138 with a membership of 448,270, as compared with 147 unions having 323,099 members at the end of 1905. The increase amounts to 125,171 members or 39 per cent. The consequence of this success of the labor movement was a large number of lock-outs by which the employers sought to frighten the workers and shatter the trade unions. For some time certain organizations seemed to be weakened by the power of the capitalists, but it only

seemed so; the experience of the last years proved that the labor organizations are constantly growing and strengthening, and masses of workmen are locked out but in such places where unionism has not yet strong roots. The masses begin to appreciate this, and, unorganized before, they become members of trade unions in order to get protected against the arrogance of the employers. The report mentioned above also gives a table showing the progress of trade unionism during the years 1892 to 1906. The rapid development of the trade unionist idea and policy as a method of safeguarding the workers from the evils of capitalistic exploitation is eloquently portrayed in these figures: In 1892 there

were 250 trade unions with 46,608 members; 1896, 301 unions with 98,669 members; 1901, 298 unions with 119,050 members; 1902, 288 unions with 135,178 members; 1903, 243 unions with 154,665 members, and 1904, 166 unions with 189,121 members. Within the last two years, 1905 and 1906, the increase in membership amounted to nearly 140 per cent. A most remarkable fact is the decrease of provincial and local societies from 240 in 1892 to 89 in 1906, and the increase of international unions\* from 10 in 1892 to 49 in 1906. The power of the modern labor movement in Austria was considerably strengthened by the process of uniting the smaller societies to large international unions. Local and sectional societies are better than none, but several trade unions made up of men working in the same trade is a dissipation of organizing power, a waste of money, and a drag on the wheels of progress. There are those in the trade union movement who would like a union of all the workers, there are others who think more of the number of trade unions than their effectiveness for securing social amelioration. The first are impracticable, the second foolish. The conflicting interests of different trades cannot be harmonized by membership of one union, neither can the effectiveness of trade unionism be increased by a multiplicity of trade unions. The only safe policy is one union for each trade, an understanding with related trades and a federation of all trades for mutual protection in the economic struggle.

In Austria, at the close of 1906, the largest number of members was recorded in the following trades: Iron and metal workers, 53,023; railway servants, 46,934; textile workers, 42,221; bricklayers and masons, 39,562; wood workers, 28,596; miners, 27,989; chemical workers, etc., 20,027; compositors and printers, 12,512; brewery workers, 10,296; foundry workers, 10,293; building laborers, 8,189; tailors, 6,478, etc.

During the year under review the income of all Austrian trade unions amounted to 6,982,375 kronen (1 krone=20 cents); the sources of income were: Regular contributions, 6,220,862 kronen; entrance fees, 173,256 kronen; special contributions, 588,257. The expenses reached the sum of 5,609,810 kronen; of this amount 129,600 kronen, or 2.3 per cent of the total, has been spent on traveling benefit; 919,400 kronen, or 16.4 per cent, on unemployed benefit; 508,900 kronen, or 10.4 per cent, on sick benefit; 176,000 kronen, or 3.1 per cent, on superannuation benefit; 119,400 kronen, or 2.1 per cent, on funeral benefit; 312,400 kronen, or 5.6 per cent of the total, on distress benefit.

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In Germany there is at present considerable activity in all directions, the men are everywhere pushing their claims with great energy, and, though not always successful, there is no doubt that 1907 will see great improvements. Trade in general is still fairly brisk, so that the men have a good opportunity of getting a share of the prosperity.

In Hamburg and Bremen seamen and firemen struck work, demanding an increase in wages. A large lockout in the woodworking trade, affecting the cities of Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, and Halle, was terminated by an award of the Berlin Industrial Court; 33,900 men received an advance of wages under this award, and 33,400 obtained a reduction of the hours of labor. Strikes in the metal trades occurred at Bremen, Solingen, Dresden, Magdeburg, Mannheim and other cities. By a strike and lockout in the building trades of Berlin about 55,000 to 60,000 men are affected; the most important demand of the strikers is the introduction of the 8-hours' day.

Munich, June, 1907.

\*International unions extend to all parts of the empire and include members belonging to the different nationalities.

## ACCIDENTS AND LONG HOURS.

**I**N view of the many recent accidents on railroads as well as in other forms of hazardous labor, an article of value in pointing out the reasons given for the many catastrophes is published in the April issue of *American Medicine*. Some years ago the Bank of England discovered that mathematical errors of the clerks were at a minimum in the early morning hours, but progressively increased as fatigue occurred. The worst time was in the late afternoon, and there was so much money loss, due to errors at that time, that, as a matter of

economy, the clerks were forbidden to work after 3 p. m. The number of errors was found to be at a minimum in the early morning hours, rose slowly until noon, took a sudden drop after the mid-day rest, and then rose to a much higher point at the end of the afternoon than it was at the end of the morning's work. All this needs no explanation, says the *Medical Journal*, for the cause is self-evident, and it then proceeds:

The reduction of the hours of labor has been man's policy since prehistory, for it is natural to make the struggle

for existence as easy as possible. Our trade unions are apparently wedded to the eight-hour plan, and all indications point to its final accomplishment, when they will take up a new shibboleth to make life still easier. They seem to have natural law on their side, but it is remarkable that employers do not recognize the logic of events as the Bank of England did. More work and better work, and therefore cheaper work is done when the men are fresh. Fatigued men are too expensive to hire at any price; unfortunately, no hard and fast line can be drawn. Some labor is so exhausting that two or three hours unfits the laborer for a day or two—driving the limited express, for instance. Yet intermittent labor, which does not require close or intense mental application, can be safely continued ten or twelve hours, or even longer.

The prevention of fatigue accidents can be brought about in but one way—by making them too expensive. As soon as a corporation discovers such a cause, it instinctively reduces the hours of labor, as a matter of economy. The sufferings

of the laborers of the loss of life do not appeal to us as much as loss of money—an unhappy fact we have repeatedly, yet sorrowfully, mentioned. Suits should be decided in favor of the injured, and the damages placed so high that it will be cheaper to prevent—due precautions being taken to detect fraudulent claims. Nevertheless, it is a pleasure to note an increasing tendency throughout the world to reduce labor to a point where it can be done efficiently. Conditions do improve, even if the millennium is not yet in sight.

Night labor is another economic problem having a psychic basis of interest to physicians. It has been found by experience that for equal times it is not nearly so efficient as that done in daylight. In certain factories the night shifts have been discontinued because the product was poor and the cost inordinate. A return to nature was the logical result. There is also much evidence that night labor, which reverses our natural habits, is too destructive of the organism, and when it is necessary, it should, therefore, receive a much higher wage.

## ANOTHER ANTI-UNION FEDERAL DECISION.

**C**OMMENTING on the decision of a Federal Judge in Seattle, Wash., in the case of Don M. Johnson vs. Seattle Typographical Union, awarding Johnson damages, the *Union of Indianapolis* says:

And now a Federal judge in a Western State has entered judgment against a Typographical Union for \$3,500 in favor of a former member who brought suit against the union. In this case the one bringing suit was convicted by the local union of violation of laws of the organization and a fine was entered against him, failing in payment of which he was unable to obtain work in his home city, due to the fact that the union had contracts with the printing offices of the city, and he was compelled to migrate to another community where he found employment in a non-union office. He began suit against the local union and asked that he be given \$10,000. The court entered a verdict in his favor, but reduced the damages materially. The union will be compelled to pay the damages as well as the cost in the case, and it is said that the property of the members will be levied on to meet the court costs and damages.

This is but another instance of the growing tendency of the courts to render decisions against labor organizations, the evident intent and purpose of which are to minimize the efforts of organized labor to induce men to join its ranks. In this city in the Poehler case, the purpose of the decision, as stated by the secretary of the Employers' Association, was to

teach organized labor a lesson. As the trend of the judgement of the court was to this end, and as there has been no denial by the court of the letter of the secretary of the Employers' Association, it may be accepted that this was the sole purpose of the decision. Whether it will have the desired effect remains to be seen.

It is true that Poehler's property was sold to meet the costs in the case, but it is also a fact that in the contributions to restore the property to Poehler are donations from several men who are not connected with organized labor, but who by this gift of money serve notice that they are not in sympathy with such tactics. And it is safe to say that few right-thinking men are in sympathy with this kind of warfare. It is entirely against the American spirit of fair play.

Public opinion will not stand for methods of this kind, and we predict that before the last is heard of the Poehler case the astute Mr. Foster will wish that nothing had ever been said about it. But organized labor should not stop merely because the Poehler property has been redeemed. It owes it to itself to get busy and to see that in the coming election men are sent to Congress from this State who are favorable to so changing our laws as will make impossible the autocratic power of the Federal judiciary.

The change can be wrought in no other way, and it will depend altogether on the laboring element if anything is done to curb the tendency of the courts to take unto themselves powers that never were intended to be theirs.

## SAN FRANCISCO SITUATION.

### The Newspaper Reports of Violence by the Unions Branded as Lies.

REV. PETER C. YORK.

**O**F all the mixed-up situations that ever confronted a city that which San Francisco now faces is the most beautiful. It is too soon to speculate on the effect that will be produced by the latest contribution to the thrilling confessions edited in serial form by the Grand Jury. But without going into prophecy the state of affairs is exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting.

The chief thing that interests us, and should interest every one who has the welfare of the city at heart, is the condition of labor. Mr. Patrick Calhoun is attacked on one side by the carmen and on the other by the Grand Jury, and from the rear by financial interests in New York. It is no wonder that his daily pronouncements betray strong symptoms of irritation. It would be surprising if the carmen were not wonderfully heartened by the developments and encouraged to more strenuous efforts to carry on their just struggles by lawful means to a successful conclusion.

The laboring men of San Francisco, and they are the people of San Francisco, know today that they are being put to the trial. The war has been declared against them by their servants who have grown rich in supplying their needs. In the clubs, in the restaurants, wherever the rich do congregate, the word runs from mouth to mouth: "Now is the time to smash the unions." The newspapers with one voice have taken up the refrain: "The unions must be destroyed." The crisis which we foretold you again and again has come upon you. The chain gang is ready for you and the overseers' whips are cracking in the air. "If you don't want to be clubbed, go back to work."

As to the issue of the struggle, it cannot be doubtful if you stand together. Remember the fight is your fight, and to be successful it must be fought by yourselves alone.

The pressing burden which the union men of San Francisco have to undertake today is to make the street carmen's strike a success. The men are asking for nothing exorbitant. Three dollars a day for eight hours' work is little enough for operatives who have such responsibilities and such trying labor. No man in San Francisco will have the hardihood to say

that the carmen are not worth the wage and those hours. To say that the company cannot afford to pay is to admit that street railroading cannot be carried on in this town under fair conditions. We don't believe that even Mr. Patrick Calhoun has had the hardihood to make that admission.

There are other strikes under way, but the power of the public is not so great as the power of the public in aiding the carmen.

We do not wish to underestimate the importance of the telephone operators' strike or the serious grievances which they have against the company, neither do we wish to minimize the rights of the laundry workers or the metal trades. But these strikes will be settled by the workers standing together and receiving proper financial support from organized labor. In the street car problem there is the further element that the general public must see the justice of leaving Mr. Calhoun's cars severely alone.

The common people of San Francisco have it in their power to force the backers of Mr. Calhoun to compel that arbitrary gentleman to listen to common sense. We hear much in the papers these days about the public and the rights of the public. But who are the public? Is it the handful of editors in their tall towers? Is it the scurrying pack of hucksters that call themselves merchants and business men and claim to be of finer clay than the rest of us? Is it that miscellaneous outfit that live on the pains and aches and trivial necessities of humanity and consider themselves as own brothers of the sun and moon because they can hire one servant girl? Why, they and their dependents and their dependents' relatives to the third and fourth degree of kindred could not muster between them 75,000 out of the 350,000 actual inhabitants of San Francisco. The members in good standing in the unions alone outnumber them, not to talk of the households of these merchants together with the thousands of small merchants, shopkeepers, clerks and plain honest people who are not ashamed of their own and recognize that their prosperity and the prosperity of the city is bound up with the prosperity of the laboring class.

This is the public, and it is to this



public we appeal. The United Railroads has no source of revenue worth talking of except the nickel paid for the ride. The people of San Francisco are the greatest street car riders in the world. There are more nickels taken in per head of the population in this city than in any other city that has street cars. The average receipts of the company before the strike were \$20,000 a day. In ten days Mr. Patrick Calhoun had lost \$200,000 in cold cash, and the people of San Francisco are that much the richer. For, after all, the fares they pay on the busses stay in San Francisco, while the fares they pay on the cars are shipped east except the small pittance reserved for wages.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the United Railroads cannot stand this drain very long, not to speak of the enormous expense it is put to with its private army of strike breakers. Two hundred thousand people ride both ways on the cars in normal times. Let fifty thousand represent the people who are down on unions, or let us say that enemies of the union can reach the impossible figure of a hundred thousand, if the union men stand by their dollars a quarter on this proposition alone, not to speak of the tremendous drain caused by high-priced and incompetent strike breakers who are dilapidating the costly care and valuable machinery beyond repair.

There was never a strike that the union men had so completely in their power. The United Railroads are at their mercy if they have the courage or self-sacrifice to walk or take the busses. Of course, Patrick Calhoun is counting on the selfishness of human nature, and takes it for granted that the men will rat. We don't believe he understands San Francisco or the temper of the people of this town.

As a matter of fact, the union men of this town cannot afford to rat. They realize or they ought to realize that the splendid condition of wages and hours which they have obtained in the vast majority of trades have been obtained by thorough organization. It is the union that has enabled them to bargain with their employers on terms of something like equality. If the men went singly looking for work and fixing wages, every one knows what would happen. The employers would beat them down to the level of a mere subsistence, and a mighty cheap subsistence at that. We are hearing much now about the tyranny of labor unions and about continual and unreasonable demands. We don't hear at all of the employers who for ages compelled their employes to breed like rats, to house themselves like cattle and to feed like dogs.

That the laboring man can in San

Francisco today afford to live in a decent house, to provide decent fare for his family, to send his children to school well clad, he owes to his unions and to his unions alone. This little fraction of the people that calls itself the general public cared mighty little in the days gone by when starvation wages ruled and would care mighty little if the same wages came back. It is true wages are high in San Francisco. They need to be. Michel Henri de Young omits a wail of woe in the Chronicle that wages are abnormal and that they must come down to the normal before the town can be rebuilt. It doesn't follow. The profits of rebuilding are so abnormal that the rebuilders can afford abnormal wages. When Mike de Young reduces the rents he has raised four or five hundred per cent, he can with better face demand a reduction of wages, which, in the vast majority of cases, have been raised only from five to fifteen per cent.

The union man knows, too, that it breaks the stingy hearts of many of the employers of this city to pay decent wages. It is now nearly seven years since the Merchants' Association tried to smash the unions in San Francisco. The Citizens' Alliance then took a hand. The success they met with made San Francisco the strongest union town in America. Another attack is now being delivered from various quarters. It is concentrating itself on the carmen. If the carmen are beaten there will be a breach made in the defenses of labor that it may be impossible to hold against the enemy.

Of course, the first obligation lies on the carmen themselves. It is their strike. The advantages are theirs if they win. The first punishment will come on them if they lose. A long strike is a novelty to them, but their souls must be resolute and hold no hiding place for fear. Not to stand together now would be disgraceful and would forfeit them the respect of every decent man in the community. We place no credence in the fairy stories sent out by the United Railroads about the old men applying to go back. That kind of a thing is given out by the employers in every strike. It would be an extraordinary thing if in such a large body of men there should not be some faint-hearted, some cowards, some deserters. But one swallow does not make a summer, and as long as the main body stands pat they cannot lose the strike.

Beyond this nothing is needed. Violence never does any good in such a conflict. When you know what your enemies want you to do, don't do it. Calhoun began the violence in San Francisco with his armed thugs. He sent out his first cars filled with murderers without notifying the police authorities, in order to provoke a riot. Wherever he gets a chance now his cars are run beyond the scheduled lines

in order that the hoodlums that it wouldn't be past him to hire may throw rocks at them. What is the meaning of that? It means that Pat Calhoun wants violence. Why are the newspapers filling their columns with lying stories about violence? One of them had a list of assaults upon cars the other day. The most serious was a violent attack on one of the big green cars by a citizen of San Francisco aged seven years. The paper called hysterically on General Lauck to order General Roosevelt to call out General Funston to suppress this riot and insurrection against the laws of a sovereign state.

Every one knows that all this talk of law and order is the rankest hypocrisy. Even Mayor Schmitz's new revolutionary government had to take a whack at it. It simply means that the newspapers, which are the enemies of the carmen, want it to be thought riot reigns in our streets, because they believe that the reign of riot would mean the losing of the strike by the men. Therefore, the cue of the carmen is peace, and well have they observed it. Without any fear of contradiction, it can be asserted that whatever blood has been shed in San Francisco has been shed by the hand of Patrick Calhoun.

## HELP AND HINDRANCE.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

"This world that we're a livin' in  
Is mighty hard to beat,  
We get a thorn with every rose,  
But ain't the roses sweet!"

The smoothest paths of this life have some stumbling blocks providentially scattered along the way. Without hindrance life would cease to be interesting. If they were not interspersed with the beauties and comforts of existence, there would be no contrast and consequently no appreciation of the good things granted us.

When we have traveled far enough on this earthly pilgrimage to realize there is a hidden blessing in every obstacle—a Supreme design for our good—we have reached the high altitude where peace dwells and philosophy is our guide. We have learned to make the best of circumstances and find enough sweetness in the roses to compensate for the occasional pricks of the thorns we know are gathered with them. If we had a smooth path all the way there would be no incentive to effort. Difficulties are essential to progress.

Obtaining results warrants all the struggle of endeavor. The joys of attainment alleviate all the sorrows encountered, and render life sweet and beautiful. The greater the drawbacks to advancement, the stronger the will to overcome. Converting stumbling blocks in stepping stones and turning difficulties to advantage make a "short cut" to the goal of success.

There are many travelers on the same rugged highway with ourselves, and it is natural to suppose the hill difficulty is as steep for them as for us. All along up the slope the wayworn travelers are plodding; there are many above us on the highway, and many more behind us. The

good and great who have made the ascent before us are always ready to encourage any effort worthy of recognition and help those who care to climb. Approval from such sources acts as an invigorating tonic, stimulating the jaded energies to yet nobler efforts. Rewards of merit in our chosen life work may be likened to fragrant roses gathered on the rugged road to success.

But we get a thorn with every rose. The self-confessed failures who limp along behind, are flinging spiteful pebbles of criticism at the achievements of others. Such disparagements are thorns in the flesh to those who are striving to do something in life worth while. To labor earnestly and faithfully, concentrating our energies on some chosen line of endeavor, must sooner or latter win a proportionate meed of success. Whenever that time comes, while helping hands are stretched down in welcome from the heights above us—for there is always room at the top—look out for the slings of sarcasm from the rear. Shafts of spite and envy are aimed as hindrances, but their goal may help to spur the intended victim on to yet more worthy accomplishments.

We may turn hindrances into helps if we handle them tactfully. The bitter with the sweet, the thorns with the roses—and help and hindrances all along the journey of life! Yet, we may rejoice that all is arranged for us by a power that is omnipotent.

Striving to advance, our resources have been taxed to the uttermost, but with the strain has come increase of strength, and a development of our best powers, so we may still be glad. Life's journey is upgrade, and the summit of the delectable mountain is far away, but if we are too weak or too indolent to climb, or, grow-

ing faint and weary, fall by the wayside, let us clear the way for those who are struggling on and up. If we may do nothing to help, by all means allow those who are in the struggle to strive without disparagement.

When they succeed, we will think more of ourselves that we did nothing to impede their progress. If we may not help any cause let us not be a hindrance to the progress of others.

One who sympathizes with the cause of labor is quoted as saying: "Success is like sunshine—it brings out the rattle-snakes."

It is a strange peculiarity of so-called friendship that it can not tolerate one who rises superior to a common environment. To climb over all obstacles and in spite of hindrances, succeed above one's friends is to commit the unpardonable against them.

If we are failures and know it, let us not be spiteful to those who succeed. If we are not failures, let us not pretend to be, hoping someone will contradict the assertion. It is more commendable to take an honest pleasure in our own achievements than to belittle our own efforts, fishing for compliments. Even though drones and croakers cry "Ego-tist," the former course is at least sincere, while the latter is only a thinly veneered hypocrisy.

How much sweeter life becomes for all concerned when we cultivate the loving,

helpful habit, rather than the spiteful, hindering one. Loving and serving humanity is the first step toward loving and serving God.

Practicing the kindly ministries of brotherhood, is true, practical religion in any creed or any country. It is happier to help than hinder. It is kinder to build up, though ever so slowly, than to tear down what another builds.

The pricks of the thorns are a part of the worldly program, but their wounds are not serious enough to bar us from gathering roses as we journey.

Trades unions, in fixing the minimum wage in their agreements with the employer, demand wages somewhat above the bread line. The employer regards the bread line as the maximum wage, and in very few cases agrees voluntarily to pay more than that maximum. The maximum wage as established by the employers differs in various parts of the country. Wherever the cost of living is low on account of a mild climate, where fuel and clothing cost less than in other parts, where outdoor work is possible the year round, wages are lower than in parts where this is not the case. But the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location in a mild climate may offer him; the employer always takes, and will take, these benefits for himself as long as the present system is in vogue.—Amalgamated Journal.

## THE LIVING WAGE.

BY MARGARET DREIER ROBINS.

**W**HENEVER we consider the question of a living wage we want to ask ourselves what it is we mean by that term and try to define it clearly. Briefly then I would say that a girl who is putting her strength and her ability into her work, whether that be at a skilled trade or as an unskilled worker, should be entitled to earn a sufficient wage to make the following conditions possible:

A room to herself; food to produce healthful living and efficient work; simple clothing; a chance for rest and recreation after the day's work and on Sundays; time and opportunity for friendships; a two weeks' vacation into the country and a possibility to save for emergencies by putting aside a certain sum each week. How large the wage must be to meet these conditions depends in a measure on the cost of living and I think that the following estimate will be considered a fair one for the cost of living in Chicago:

### THE WEEK'S EXPENSES.

Rent for room .....	\$2.00
Car fare .....	.60
Breakfasts .....	1.05
Lunches .....	.70
Dinners .....	2.10
Laundry .....	.50
Clothing .....	2.00
Savings .....	.25
Dues .....	.10
Vacation fund .....	.40

**\$9.70**

This estimate does not include incidentals like soap, medicine, daily paper, mendings, etc., nor possible emergencies like sickness. Neither does it take into account church affiliations, the privilege of giving to some friend in need, the right of recreation in books, the right to an additional car fare on Sundays or evenings for the sake of visits, a visit to the theater, etc. It should also be remembered that the laundry item will be very

much larger than fifty cents a week during the summer months, when shirt waists must be worn and a clean one is almost a necessity every day in the week. It is very true that many girls wash and iron their own shirt waists as well as other clothing, but this means that they take the time evenings and on Sundays; the latter day being also generally used for the weeks mending. It is futile to think of life isolated from family obligations, from joy in friendship and comradeship. The demand that life be set to a finer issue is the moral demand that to all be given the opportunity to work out every gift of nature and to live out every faculty of mind and heart and body.

Of course it will be objected that many girls live at home and therefore do not have to meet many of these incidental expenses. There are two answers to this statement. In the first place thousands of girls living at home share the family's expenses and pay their quota into the family treasury. Their expenses, therefore, are every whit as heavy as those of the girl who lives alone, and the family obligations are more keenly recognized and therefore more likely to be met than if the girl lives away from a home life. But when the fact that the girl lives at home is given by the employer of the large factories or department stores as a reason for low wages, then we ought to remember and insist upon its publicity

that the fathers or brothers or husbands who support these girls are the silent partners of these merchants. The silent partners are those who furnish capital to a business but have little or no participation in its management and it would be well for the working men to ask themselves if they could not find a more profitable investment for their capital than by furnishing the means of support to their daughters whose work entitles them to a self-supporting wage.

When we ask ourselves how best to obtain this living wage, we are sometimes met by the answer that education, by increasing the efficiency of the worker will also increase the wage, but it must not be forgotten that some of the most miserable wages today are paid the skilled worker in the sewing trade. Again we are told that legislation may secure a minimum wage, but in America legislation thus far, has remained an ineffective factor. No doubt the ballot in the hands of the working woman will be one of the most decisive methods by which she can command a hearing, but the greatest immediate opportunity and one within her reach is organization. The strongest force today helping wage-earning woman obtain just remuneration, normal working hours and conditions which make healthful living and efficient work possible, is the trades union organization.

## WRONG IN ONE STATE IS WRONG IN ANOTHER.

BY GOVERNOR CURTIS GUILD, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**C**ERTAIN lines of legislation must always of NECESSITY remain with the states for reasons of LOCAL DIFFERENCES of climate and temperament and surroundings. In all matters which affect not local but national interest, in the regulation of corporations whose scope is not one state, but many states, EFFECTIVE REGULATION IN THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST MUST, TO BE JUST, BE UNIFORM, and to be uniform it must be national.

Our laws restricting divorce are rigid in Massachusetts. But we cannot boast of our national morality till a NATIONAL DIVORCE LAW brands the same act as sin, whether it be committed in Massachusetts or South Dakota.

We talk of our care for the children and of our public schools. New York, Illinois, New England, do care for them. How about the coal mines of Pennsylvania? How about the cotton mills of states with fine anti-child labor laws, but NO ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT? Why does capital for cotton mills seek-

ing dividends leave the states where there are laws safeguarding child labor, like Massachusetts, and go to states where there is either no law or no enforcement of the law?

Frankly, why should we fear a NATIONAL PROHIBITION OF CHILD LABOR? Why should not a national law wipe out this inhumane, I had almost said inhuman, line of cleavage between the states?

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY IS THE CONTROL OF RAILROADS. THE STATE MUST CONTROL THE RAILROADS OR THE RAILROADS WILL CONTROL THE STATE.

If a social revolution should come, will it not be because of the fight in the dark made by so-called captains of industry against even REASONABLE public control of public service corporations? If the extreme of public ownership does come, it will be because of the exasperation of the public over watered stock, big dividends, slow freight, high rates, bad locomotives and inefficient service. IF YOU SEEK THE PROMOTERS OF

## SOCIALISM, GO TO THE GREEDY PROMOTERS.

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Is it not ABSURD that there should be forty-five different ways of incorporating a company in the United States? Is it not ridiculous that it should be possible for a company doing business in one state to evade even the spirit of its laws by taking out a charter in another state? Isn't it wrong that because one single state encourages STOCK WATERING and issues corporation charters permitting it the people of many states, possibly of every state, shall forever be condemned to pay in freight rates and passenger fares, gas rates and

electric charges DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL NEVER INVESTED, rewards for risks never taken?

**IF WE ARE TO AVOID THE TEMPEST OF SOCIALISM AND ANARCHY, WE SHALL DO SO BY DESTROYING THE BREEDER OF THE STORM.. WE CAN NEVER DESTROY HIM WHILE A SINGLE STATE OFFERS HIM ASYLUM.**

We have a national law regulating proceedings in bankruptcy. Why should we shrink from a single, uniform national law governing incorporation? IF STOCK WATERING IS A SWINDLE IN NEW ENGLAND, IT IS A SWINDLE IN NEW JERSEY.

During this month the labor conventions to be held as follows: The Brush Makers meet at Detroit, Mich.; Longshore men at the same place; Operative Potters at East Liverpool, O.; Glass Bottle Blowers at Toronto, Can., and American Flint Glass Workers at Evansville, Ind., on July 8. The Amalgamated Flint Glass workers will meet at Detroit, Mich., and the Theatrical Stage Employees at Norfolk, Va. The Steel and Copper Plate Workers will meet at Chicago July 15, and the Wire Weavers at Brooklyn July 16.

The Finsch Distilling Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding Whisky," have been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers International Union because the firm uses no-union made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

## NEW ZEALAND LABOR LAWS AND HOW THEY WORK.

BY E. I. LEWIS, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

**T**HE thing above all others that impresses itself on the traveler through New Zealand, both in the cities and towns and in the country, is that the people are physically and mentally healthy and happy.

There are no weasened-faced, prematurely aged, mental and physical dwarfs, such as one sees down in the shadows of the anthracite coal breakers in Pennsylvania or in the cotton mill sections of the southern states, clouding the groups of children; one sees no army of armless and legless and maimed men such as he encounters in the Allegheny valley and other great manufacturing sections of the United States; there is an absence of the physical and moral wrecks that tell you that you are in the sweatshop districts in European and American cities, or worn-out shop or factory girls, dragging themselves home late at night on weary feet. In two months I have seen only one worker marked with the death pallor of consumption, and though there are slums and poor, there is, comparatively speak-

ing, little immorality, though these people are heavy drinkers, and drunkenness is the obvious cause of almost all of the poverty that exists.

The pillar of the New Zealand world-famous "model industrial system," the compulsory arbitration law, may or may not be tottering to its fall now, but there is no doubt that the system has produced results—and good results—on the people of the country. Even its enemies agree that the uniformly good and prosperous condition of all classes and the betterment of the moral tone—to be more exact the lessening of the debasement of woman—has been due largely to four causes that have been operating in New Zealand by virtue of legislation. The stamping out of "sweating," the making employers liable for the physical welfare of their workers by protecting them against accidents, compulsory education, and compulsory arbitration of differences between capital and labor.

By legislation there has been injected into this government a little of the milk

of humanity. When the workers and "the masters"—that is the word still in use down here to indicate the employers—came out of the great, bitter maritime strike of 1890, both realized that it was time to make a change. The main thought of the new system was "peace," and it took its most forcible expression in the disarmament of both organized capital and labor by the enactment of the famous New Zealand compulsory arbitration laws, which now, after safeguarding both the "masters" and the workers from industrial war, are being threatened with becoming dead letters, because they have ceased to be of immediate pecuniary value to the workers in whose interests they primarily were enacted.

When the big strike was over and the revolutionaries who had been placed in charge of Parliament and the country began taking an invoice of New Zealand they found that besides killing off the grinding land monopoly they had another equally as important work to do. The sweating system, by which miserably paid women and children are made the means of attaining wealth, had been imported from the East End of London, and was flourishing here in cellars and in garrets. With it was thriving the company store. It was here in all of its viciousness, enabling the employers to pay labor off, at robbing retail prices, with poor goods bought at wholesale, and enabling the employer in many sections of the country to dispense with the use of money.

It was natural, when the land was being made so poor by the land monopoly, that even the standard wage was not what it should be—in fact, in some cases had dropped below anything approximating a living wage. Old men, often married men and others, were thrown on the scrap heap early, and, being unable to get land, were driven to the poorhouses. The laborer himself had not only been badly treated, but strikes, lockouts and troubles of this nature had periodically added to the burdens of all of the population as certainly as the big anthracite coal strike caused fires in many poor homes to go out.

Capital itself was badly treated. It, like labor, was being undermined by the sweaters, and it did not know when it was going to see its running plant brought to a standstill by a walkout. The big maritime strike, which left everybody full of sore spots and resentment against everybody else, was enough, and when the new government suggested that New Zealand have peace, it was not only the laboring element that cheered the proposal but also a large part of the employing class.

Under these favorable circumstances a new kind of court of justice was set up

to take the place of the strike and a new governmental policy was given the world in the New Zealand conciliation and compulsory arbitration laws. And the remarkable feature of it—that is, remarkable to the rest of the world—is that now, when there is a fear that it is to pass away and the old regime of strike, sweating and uncertainty in wage scales is threatened, it is the employing class, rather than the working class, that stands forth as the friend of the system of peace.

In a nutshell here is the New Zealand conciliation and compulsory arbitration system. The country is divided into eight industrial districts and in each district the government has set up a permanent conciliation board, organized by the workers' unions nominating three of its members, the employers three and the six selecting the seventh member.

A national arbitration court also was organized with three members—a representative nominated by labor, a representative nominated by the employing class and a supreme court judge of life tenure in office, which is supposed to remove him from many political influences.

The government recognizes two kinds of unions and requires and encourages them for the purposes of the system—unions of employers and unions of laborers—or labor unions. Each of these unions is a liability company with "open shop" doors. Each must be registered—every member's name being reported to the government registrar at stated periods—and the unions can be sued or may sue and they may be fined up to \$500 and each individual member may also be fined up to \$50.

John Jones runs a candlestick factory and employs fifty people, all members of the Candlestick Makers' Union. The workers want six pence (12 cents) more a day. If Jones refused to pay it, under the old system, they might go out on strike and might have not only the financial support of all of their fellow union candlestick makers of the country, but the others might even go out on sympathetic strike with them with the result that the price of candlesticks would go so high that poor people might have to grope their way to bed in the dark. Or Jones might get angry, swear that he would not have an agitating lot of unionists around him and tell them all to get out. Both sides would be angry and when Jones attempted to start up his plant with non-union labor there would be fighting and Jones would find his candles boycotted over the country. Out of it all, at all events, there would be a bad crop of personal bitterness and loss for employer and candlestick makers and higher prices and inconvenience for the public. How much farther a strike

can go is illustrated by Colorado and Homestead and other sanguinary affairs.

But under the New Zealand system for twelve years at least—up to the present strike in the meat industry and a small street car strike at Auckland last November—this has not happened because all of it would be in violation of law. If Jones and his candlestick makers could not agree, either Jones's employers' union or the workers' union would carry the complaint to the district conciliation board, which would hear the evidence and try to bring Jones and his employees to a satisfactory settlement, and if succeeding would write out that agreement and have both sign it, and it would be absolute law, binding for two years on both sides. If they could not be conciliated the complaint was sent to the arbitration court—the government court of justice, placed on an equality with the supreme court because it is provided that from its decision there is absolutely no appeal.

This arbitration court, by law, has all of the powers of a supreme court of law—even far greater latitude because it may inquire into irrelevant matters and may take evidence "whether such evidence be strictly legal or not. It can order Jones and the labor union to bring in their books, records and private contracts, and, having heard the evidence and analyzed the testimony, this court can sit down and write out an award setting out all of the conditions that it thinks fit to prescribe—no matter whether they have been asked or not. This award is as binding law as Parliament can enact, but the court itself need not be bound by precedents that it creates in making its awards.

This freedom is illustrated best in the fact that sometimes in its awards it incorporates and sometimes does not incorporate a clause giving preference to unionists—that is, requiring that the employer employ union workers, all other things being equal between union and non-union applicants. But if it inserts this provision it invariably also inserts this clause: "Non-union employees now in the employ of the company shall not be discharged or discriminated against," and it also inserts a proviso that the union shall not reject any worker that shall present himself for membership, and who is willing to pay the union dues which also are limited to 12 cents a week. This opens the door to every one.

With the provision that he shall not discriminate against a worker simply because he is a union man, the employer generally, if he is worthy of it, receives "the fullest control" of his establishment. In the case of Jones and his candlestick makers, as illustrating the methods, the workers and Jones are both restrained—the workers prohibited from

striking and Jones from locking them out—pending appeal and decision. The awards generally are to run two years, and any violation subjects the violator to heavy penalty.

The board and court also fixes minimum wages. It generally establishes the eight-hour day and fixes the number of hours constituting a weeks work, and provides a scale of wages for overtime work and places limitations on overtime work.

But the beneficial effect of the system does not stop here. Take the case of Jones again—he is but one of a dozen candlestick makers in his competitive district. The award in the controversy between Jones and all his workers applies to the other eleven candlestick factories in the district, whether they are in the unions or not, and they must also abide by the decision. The result is this—that every employer knows that every one of his competitors is going to have to pay exactly the same wage scale that he is going to have to pay, and he can plan his business for two years accordingly. This, it can easily be seen, strikes at the very vitals of the greatest enemy of both the laborer and the reputable employer—the sweatshop, which undermines both. This and other strong laws against sweatshop methods of sub-contracting and having work done in homes has wiped the sweater and the sweated out of New Zealand.

Many other New Zealand labor laws attract wide attention. In New Zealand every place in which two or more persons, even if they be a mother and daughter or father and son, work to produce an article intended for sale is a "factory" and subject to rigid and very high requirements as to light, sanitation and ventilation and inspection by the government. All bakeshops, laundries and places in which Asiatics are employed, even though only one person be employed, are "factories," subject to the laws and government inspection "in order that the public shall not be injured by taint on food or clothing manufactured or treated in filthy surroundings." In large factory buildings lunchrooms must be provided for workers and in stores seats provided for female clerks.

A forty-eight-hour week—practically eight-hour day—is established for adult male factory workers and a forty-five-hour week for women and youths, and they may not work more than eight and a quarter hours in one day, nor more than four and a quarter hours without at least three-quarters of an hour for food and rest. There must not be more than three hours' overtime in any one day, or overtime work on over thirty days in the whole year. A woman may not be employed in a factory within a month after she has become a mother.



Women and boys are not permitted to do wet spinning or other specified work that is detrimental to their health.

No boy or girl under fourteen years of age can be employed in a factory, nor under sixteen years unless he has on file graduation papers showing that he has been passed in the fourth grade of the public schools. How much better this is than in Pennsylvania, where all boys are fourteen years old! No boys and girls can be employed for less than \$1.25 a week, and there must be an annual increase of not less than 75 cents a week. At twenty they must be paid at least \$4.25 and at twenty-one at least \$5 a week. All boys, girls and women employed in factories must have a weekly half-holiday and the six full national holidays without deduction in wages.

The laws regulating shops and offices show the same government solicitude for the welfare of women and boys and girls. The legal week, however, is fifty-two hours, or not more than nine hours a day. There must be a weekly half holiday and full pay for legal holidays. All shops of a class must close at a uniform hour, and shops must close on the holidays and weekly half holidays even though they be run by the proprietor himself. There is provision for limited overtime—as restricted as in the factory act and at high rates of wages—and no employer can hold women or boy or girl workers for overtime work in the evening unless he has notified them a day ahead or provides a good, wholesome supper for them or gives them at the time 25 cents for supper. He must also pay

their street car fare home. This is an effective precaution against immorality.

All wages must be paid in full, weekly or bi-weekly, and in cash without any deduction. This was the act that wiped out the company store. Even accounts can not, under any pretext, be taken out. Wages under \$10 a week can not be attached. Workers can file lien on property for the collection of wages due for work on the property. Wages can not be paid to a worker in a place where liquors are sold, a law aiming to get the worker started home to his family with his pay before he falls in with the barkeep. These are only a few of the labor laws of New Zealand, but they indicate the character of the others.

All this is topped with the employers' liability laws, which hold every employer liable for all accidents to persons injured while in his employment, whether he is to blame or not. He can only escape responsibility by proving that the accident was caused by the "serious or wilful misconduct of the person injured." In case of the death of a worker the employer is responsible up to \$2,000 damages to the dependents of the worker, according to his past earning power, or for all expenses and burial, if there are no dependents. In case of injury, after the first week the employer must put the incapacitated worker on half pay and he is responsible up to \$1,500 in such payments. The employers transfer the liability to a casualty insurance company, add the cost to the selling price of product, knowing that all competitors must do the same, and thus the consumer pays the bill.

## FACTS VS. PROGNOSTICATIONS.

BY H. B. MOYER.

**W**HAT plutocrat was it that said, "Organized labor must down?"

Was it D. M. Parry or was it Farley, the snake tamer? Surely the party, whoever he was, must have been in a trance at the time, or had but recently partaken of a welsh rarebit for midnight luncheon. Why, the idea is preposterous. It can't be downed. It won't be downed! What power on earth shall stay the upward and onward growth of the American labor movement?

The history of the grand march of organized labor is a story which would fill volumes and make excellent reading for the most select literary epicures.

Look back over the annals of the labor movement and you will find that almost every serious obstacle that has been

placed in the union workingman's path has been cast aside like so much chaff.

When the movement first originated—that is in the modern times—the natural foes of the toilers—the capitalists—said: "You must go down; we'll put you down and out."

Did they do it? For reply take a peep at the membership rolls of the mighty trades unions which now extend in one unbroken chain from coast to coast and practically from pole to pole. Did labor go down and out? Not yet.

"Then," said the moguls (that were), "if you must have your unions, have them. We will have nothing to do with them—or you. We can get all the labor we require without knocking at your door for it."

"Yes?" replied the promulgators of the movement, with a knowing smile. "Yes?"

In a comparatively short time practically all of the skilled labor on the continent was lined up on the union side of the argument, and the employers were obliged to knuckle down or close up their shops.

"You've got a corner on money and we've got a corner on skilled labor," was the argument set forth by the organizers. "Without skilled labor to keep your industrial machinery moving your investments and your combined wealth is a total loss. Come and see us." And they did, and they've been coming ever since, and will continue to do so while the world lasts. Of course, they didn't always come willingly—many of them don't yet—but they come.

In a nutshell: Capital has played doctor long enough. In times gone by the employer addressed his hire to this effect: "Now, I'm the doctor and you're the pa-

tient, and you are ill. Oh, very ill. Cause? An over indulgence in the necessities of life and an undersupply of hours of recreation (work). Now, for a tonic, I would prescribe a nice (sugar-coated) reduction in your ready supply of spending money, and an increase in your hours of recreation. What! You don't like your medicine? Why, I'm astonished! Really, I am. Come, now; take your medicine like a little man. Doctor knows best what the little (?) patient needs. There, that's a good fellow. Now, now, don't make such a face; I know it's bitter, and unnecessary in your estimation, but a patient never knows what is good for him, and, besides, if you don't like that dose, why, I'll give you another." And he generally did.

It's the former patient's turn now to play doctor, and following the former physician's excellent advice, when the new patient doesn't like his medicine, why give him some more—and be sure that it is the right kind.

## A SERMON ON THE UNION LABEL.

BY JOHN MULHOLLAND.

A Baltimore clergyman in a recent sermon endorsed the union label in the following eloquent words:

"What can be more sacred, more holy or more deserving of the reverence of men or of the angels than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of human commodities than the mere profits sought for by greed?

"The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment or box of cigars, or a loaf of bread, or a piece of printing, you can be sure that neither was made in a sweatshop, that no little children's fingers were compelled to sew, or sort the tobacco in the hours of night intended for childish sleep. When you see this label on any commodity you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that, in doing so, you are not becoming partner to an institution that degrades humanity to private profit. You can sleep soundly, and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, or smallpox or leprosy, which are so often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweatshops, where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor, un-

suspecting public suffers all manner of foul and loathsome diseases.

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy the goods to which this label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven; while it is a sin to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread, without this label, for then you do not know but you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant, who is extracting a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellows, at the risk of public health.

"God bless the label! And I hope that all of you, as you leave this house tonight, will carry indelibly impressed upon your minds the picture of the union label, surrounded by angels, and that you will always know that the favorite banner in heaven represents justice to labor, fresh air, and sunshine and healthful conditions to those who toil, and the truth that human life is of gold.

"God said, 'I am tired of kings,

I suffer them no more;

Up to my ear the morning brings

The outrage of the poor.

I will divide my goods,

Call in the wretch and slave;

None shall rule but the humble,

And none but toil shall have.'"

—Up-to-Date Farming.

## THE ELECTRICAL WORKER STANDS FOR JUSTICE.

Organized Labor Holds Its Cause is That of Right—Its Aim Industrial Peace—Trades Unions Seek to Inoculate the Principal That Just Service is Entitled to Just Wages—Utterances of Gompers and Parry Compared.

**E**VERY business, profession or trade that is honest is honorable, and if industriously and intelligently followed ought surely to make the follower atleast a comfortable living. In the sense of amassing wealth, the accumulation of money comes with more certainty to those who derive it from inheritance or profit producing factors. From the enhancement of values of stocks, bonds, real and commercial securities and transactions, margins, dividends and premiums are derived. These are the foundation stocks which labor does not possess.

Advantages and opportunities which play so great a part with capital are not happenings of the hour or the day with labor; hence it cannot be said that capital and labor ride equally upon the surge and swell of money's mighty current. Nor is it possible for labor to obtain the same real, substantial benefit which capital thus secures.

The labor, skilled or common, is not a capitalist. He works for what he earns—money. He has few real estate holdings, for the most part is a renter, and however moderate his living expenses, finds his earnings barely sufficient to meet them and not enough to serve as a foundation for a fortune of any considerable value, in fact the margins of his earnings are so narrow that he really cannot invest in any profit making enterprise.

An extraordinary individual would be the satisfied person. We are all rich, in the sense of having unlimited wealth, we would still be contending for the acme of possession. The effort to ascend in the financial scale generally falls heaviest on the man who earns his prosperity "by the sweat of his brow," and in most such cases it is the man of labor, trade and mechanic whose physical forces are strained to the utmost. If he asserts his skill and industry are of such value as to give him a right to demand a remuneration that will be sufficient to provide him an income beyond his living requirements, he is where the more potent power—the capitalist—gives him a scornful look and declares he is without merit.

Indeed, says that power, when you place your skill and endurance before me for remuneration you must realize that I am its judge, as I am the proper one to estimate the supply and demand and to fix the profit I should have.

This is the condition which the labor world encounters. Much of capital is represented in its employer's associations.

When it is considered that there are today over 3,000,000 men supporting a

varied number of trades unions, it cannot be consistently denied that they have in their unity inalienable rights which they should assert and protect.

Organized labor seeks to inculcate the principle that a just service is entitled to a just compensation, a rational endurance to a rational rest, and in the moral domain it aims to free men from the rapacity and slavery of money's power, to spread calm, clear, liberal thought, speech, and action along the lines of right, reason and justice, and to make life peaceful, worth the living, uncontrolled and uncontrollable by the elements of hate, avarice and contention.

Organized labor claims that its cause is that of equity, right, reason and justice, the primum mobile of humanity's prosperity, shirking no responsibility, but prepared to face public opinion the world over as a sincere advocate of industrial peace and earnest in any effort that will secure impartial judgement upon all questions involving the rights of wage earners and employers to the end that harmony and peace may generally prevail.

Very naturally it is pertinent to inquire whether there is a hope for any such happy probability.

Past observation is not encouraging, if we look to the domains of capital as represented in the manufacturers' association.

Former President D. M. Parry said at one time:

The only true solution of the labor question must lie in an appeal to the intelligence of the people.

Arbitration, he elsewhere said, is an interference with free competitive conditions, and its effect cannot, therefore, fail to be detrimental, and, if generally adopted, its tendency will be to hamper industry, bring about a waste of effort and an increase of the cost of production and a decrease in the margin of profit.

The recent determination of this same association to raise \$1,500,000 to fight labor unions, seems to show that the spirit of peace is not theirs.

Accepting Mr. Parry as a capitalist, or rather as a man with capital in the field of manufacture, we may look upon his expressions as voicing the sentiments of the avowed opponents of organized labor; hence it is interesting to compare his utterances with those of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, a body that is virtually the representative congress of American organized labor.

Labor welcomes, says Mr. Gompers, without being carpingly critical, any ef-

fort that may be made which will bring peace to the peoples of the world. Labor sincerely declares that the time must come, and come soon, when the world will recognize that peace is essential to the full development of industrial, commercial and civilized life as air is to human life.

Mr. Parry says any crusade having for its object the grinding down of labor should meet the determined opposition of practically the entire membership of American manufacturers.

Mr. Gompers remarks that the hopes and aspirations and the determined efforts of America's toilers are to join in the higher, nobler and more humane endeavors for peace and harmony.

Which, if you please, speaks honestly, truly and sincerely for his cause and the cause of humanity? One represents millions of money, the other millions of minds, while both attract the attention of the thinking world, and what they say or have said will be weighed in the scales of careful thought by the weighmaster of us all—the public.

There are people who delight to applaud

an unrighteous victory over a righteous cause. The real heroes are sometimes the defeated, and they may well stand before the world claiming its admiration, being conscious of the glory that their field is the field of honor; their ensign, that of justice; their appeal, reason's appeal, and their defense that of the right.

Stand such heroes before my eyes to admire. Let my ears hear their appeal and my voice proclaim that their defeat is noble in its pathos and sublime in its grandeur, for their cause is the cause of humanity, weakened only for a day in its suffering, for it knows no final surrender on the field where it has fought, is fighting and will continue to fight, not for its existence as an organized body, but for the breath and body of its families, its friends, its members—the solid ranks of the great army of toilers whose minds and muscle have developed the might and main of the land and made possible its material and commercial facilities, productiveness and prosperity, and certainly its cause is in a constituent sense, the cause of humanity.—John B. Powell in American Federationist.

## HARRY ORCHARD'S STORY.

He Kidnaped Charley Ross and Dealt the Blow to Billy Patterson.

**H**ARRY Orchard again took the stand this morning and resumed the confession that is stamping him as one of the greatest men of the age.

"As the jury may remember," continued Orchard in his cheerful tone, "I had finished killing 1,104 at the close of testimony last night. Well, after leaving the mining district, I went to Russia at Haywood's request, and threw the bomb that killed Pobiedonostef. I also threw several other bombs, killing five or six Generals, and one afternoon, when there was nothing doing around St. Petersburg, ran over in Finland and killed the Governor there. Probably you saw about it in the papers. I left Russia finally, failing to get a good whack at the Czar, and shot Empress Elizabeth in Switzerland. Luccheni was arrested for the crime, but I really did it. It was also my hand that struck down Kink Humbert. Returning to America, I reached over Czolgosz's shoulder and shot President McKinley. Single killings palled on me about this time, and, anyway, Haywood and Moyer were very bitter at me for not doing more to earn my \$1.50 a week. So I wrecked a train in California, killing 700 people, and then blew up a mine in Nevada, destroying 50 men. Everybody thought the explosion was an accident, but not so. I done it."

There was no boubting the effect of Orchard's story on the jury. Two men laid down their novels, and the foreman even laid by his pocket volume of Baron Munchausen.

"While I am about it," continued Harry,

thanking Judge Wood for a glass of wine with which to wet his lips, "I may as well confess some other crimes. It was really me that killed Llorence Maybrick's husband, and me that kidnaped Charley Ross. I also hit Billy Patterson."

Questioned by Senator Borah as to the reason for his change of heart, the brave witness answered readily, tears streaming down his cheeks:

"I was converted by the Pinkertons," he said. "I want to give those noble men all the credit for my salvation. They came in and sat by me every night, and talked so beautifully about the Bible, that I commenced to realize my wickedness. They sang hymns to me, and taught me prayers. Oh, they were like angels in their beauty."

Judge Wood and Senator Borah broke down at this point and cried with the witness, putting their arms around him. The unspeakable Darrow tried to counteract the effect of the telling scene by sneering that the Pinkertons ought to try their hand on Borah, as his confession might clear up the land frauds very materially.

Judge Wood grew white with anger, and would have sent Darrow to jail had it not been for the magnanimous conduct of Senator Borah, who asked him to take no notice of the slur.

In this connection it may be well to deny the report that Judge Wood and Senator Borah gave a dinner last night in honor of Orchard. The report is a lie out of whole cloth. A dinner will be given to Orchard, it is true, but not until the trial is over.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## Local Union No. 15.

### EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 15's election of officers for the next term is now history and we hope they will do as well and better if possible than their predecessors.

One of the brothers in declining the office of President, gave as his reasons that he had heard so much knocking of officers on the outside by members that seldom if ever attend a meeting that he wished to have them accept the offices and show the rest of the members how the local should be run—in other words, to put into practice some of those pretty street-corner speeches.

The brother makes a mistake in taking notice of this brand of knocker, who belongs to a certain set that wouldn't accept office under any consideration and whose inalienable right is to knock anybody and everybody whenever the chance presents itself.

While I am on the subject, I might say a few words on that other class that is noticed by its non-attendance at meetings, and that class is the one that is always willing to allow someone else to do their thinking and carry on their business for them.

History tells us of times when the great majority of the human race was satisfied with a place to eat and sleep, allowing a comparative few, whom they recognized as masters, to do their thinking for them. Do not these men remind you of them?

Times are changing for the better slowly, but nevertheless surely, and our progress would be greater if by some act of Providence these men could be made to see how much they are retarding the movement by their lack of interest.

Perhaps they are satisfied with what has already been achieved—if so, how quickly they would come to their senses and be on the alert to guard what has been gained if the remainder of the members caught this non-attendance fever.

Then again, perhaps they are not satisfied with the progress we are making. As I said before, their absence doesn't help us any, for the organization needs the man with the large ideas just as much as he needs it. He can do nothing alone. He must get others to think as he does.

So, brothers, help the movement and

the officers alone by a regular attendance, thereby holding what has been gained and being ready to take another step forward when the opportunity arrives.

J. B. H., Press Sec'y.  
Jersey City, N. J., July 1, 1907.

## Detroit No. 17.

No. 17 wishes to say that we have attained a satisfactory adjustment of hours and wages with the Home Telephone Co., of Detroit.

The job is "Eight hours on the job, and \$3 per day.

Final negotiations were carried on through Mr. Price Evans, Superintendent, of overhead construction and Brother Oliver Myers, P. D. C., of Ohio and Michigan, and the local's committee. The local desired "straight time," but Bro. Myers and the committee recommended the above terms, (the Ex. Bd. endorsed and 17 voted to ratify on June 24th.)

Just now there is no demand for linemen here. We might quote Mr. Evans as saying that the Home will put on some men "after the Fourth;" still there are a number of men around town awaiting developments.

Fraternally yours,  
E. G. SMITH.

## Hartford No. 37.

As press secretary of Local 37 I want the brotherhood to know that we are doing business in a business way, and at our last meeting we had election of new officers. I assure you we have a good set. They are: President, Ben Housel, he is a hard worker for the brotherhood and Vice-President, G. M. Phee, is as strong as an ox and if the members don't attend the meetings he will carry them up at the next meeting, and our new Recording Secretary, Frank Lawler, is quick with the pen, so he won't let anything by, and our old Financial Secretary, Dan Murphy, is doing business day and night, he never gets time to himself, but there is some one that wants one thing or another. Well, I will hang up, trusting this will not escape the editor and get in the WORKER. With best wishes to the brotherhood at large, I remain

Fraternally yours,  
H. J. ROCKENSURY.

## Cleveland No. 39.

It has been so long since 39 has had a letter in the WORKER that some of our brothers will think that we have passed over the great divide, but such is not the case, as our Brothers have just secured an increase of 35 cents per day from the light company, which is saying a great deal when we consider the conditions of the men at that plant a year or so ago, but our business agent, Bro. Campbell has worked faithfully and with the assistance of what card men we had there, we have organized the plant, non-union as well as union men received the increase, this ought to teach the non-union men that their only hope and salvation lies in concerted action, that they have everything to loose and nothing to gain by remaining out of the local.

Work is very slack here in Cleveland, owing to the high price of material the companies are laying down on all new work. Now brothers, what is the cause of the high price of material? The capitalist will tell you the demands of the labor unions are responsible for the high price of things in general. Ask the disinterested citizen and he will tell you that the watered conditions of the stocks of the trusts are responsible for these conditions. If the working people secures a raise of 5 per cent the company will raise the price of its product to 50 per cent, and plead in justification thereof that they have just raised the wages of their employees. Brothers, it will not be long until this financial bubble bursts and when it does, somebody is going to get all that is coming to them and I do not think that it will be the man with the hoe. I think we ought to think more of our local than any other social organization which we may belong, as that is the organization which will help us to get our share of the world's goods, which will stand by us in sickness and need, which will make our life as working men easy and worth living. In my opinion any man who works with union men, receiving the same pay and working under the same conditions and refuses to join the union to help us in our struggle to better the conditions of our craft is little better than a thief, because he takes that which does not belong to him, a thief has honor, but these fellows have none, so avoid them brother, as you would a snake, show them that the only way to "make good" in the electrical business is to carry the I. B. E. W. card.

Now brothers, show your appreciation of what we have done for you and are still trying to do by showing yourself at the meeting occasionally.

Fraternally yours,

H. S. C.

## Syracuse No. 43.

**T**HE appointment of Henry J. Blakeslee as superintendent of gas and electricity under civil service rules is illegal.

The spirit and the letter of the civil service laws were ruthlessly violated.

The administration at the city hall was unable to find a competent man among all the electrical workers of Syracuse to fill the bill and hence the necessity of sending to Utica for Mr. Blakeslee to come and take the job.

Of course we have a great many men in Syracuse who are competent to fill this position, but horrors! Most of them are members of Electrical Workers' union, and to appoint a union man to this position, or, in fact, to any position in the city, might be cause for the preferring of charges against the mayor or Commissioner Bowen in the Century or Golf clubs.

Occasionally a member of the "common herd" may secure a job on the police force or the fire department, but when they do it is always because there is no application for it from the "fraternity boys."

We are not knocking on the fellows who are fortunate enough to have well-to-do parents who send them to school and enable them to get a good education—far from that; we only wish more of us might have those advantages, but this class comprise but a very small proportion of our population, Mr. Mayor, and the vast army called the "working class" controls a great many votes, which always seem to be precious only around election time.

However, with the appropriation for sewer work, just passed by the common council, perhaps a few of the "common herd" may be able to "catch on" for a few weeks about election time, and then it will all be forgotten, and another grand rally will be made to pile the regulation 6,000 majority for the G. O. P., which takes such a deep interest in the affairs of the voters of this city that Utica must be called upon to furnish an electrician when one is needed.

How long, O Lord, how long will it take for us to wake up?

Electrical Workers No. 43 filed the following protest with the common council on Monday night:

"We, the undersigned electrical workers of Local Union No. 43, of the city of Syracuse, New York, at the regular meeting held June 28, 1907, passed a resolution protesting against the action of the commissioner of safety, Mr. R. S. Bowen, appointing Henry J. Blakeslee, of Utica, N. Y., superintendent of the Bureau of Gas and Electricity in this city, on the ground that the only examination for the purpose of the civil service in this city

ever held was held in 1902, and a member of the union was duly notified that he stood first in the list; that said member of said union in this city is the only person qualified under the civil service law to receive said appointment and said appointment was made without any further examination under the civil service law and without any further notification of any kind in the press or otherwise.

#### Los Angeles No. 61.

The following scale is copied from a monthly issue of the P. E. Topics, a magazine which has a large circulation through the eastern states and edited by H. E. Huntington, a man not only noted for his millions, but also for his antagonism towards organized labor.

Antagonism towards organized labor is actually nothing but a battle against the entire laboring class but it is directed against the organized bodies as they are the standard bearers of the entire class fighting both for their own benefit and also for the benefit of the unorganized.

It is necessary before giving the presumable scale to outline just exactly who Mr. Huntington and how his interests can be served by adding to his numerous ventures that owner of a magazine.

Mr. Huntington is a national investor, but his greatest investments are centered in Southern California, therefore his interests being here it is only natural that he should endeavor to make the margin as great as possible and this is chiefly done through politics, advertisement and the thorough subduing of his employees who naturally are warned not to join labor unions as they interfere with the business of their employer which by the way is chiefly electrical. The methods of subduing his thousands of employees is very simple as he merely hires a corp of class traitors who term themselves detectives, distribute them through his numerous departments and woe to the man or boy who mentions unionism for he will not have a situation the day following his expressions.

That eliminates local trouble, but the fact still remains that the non-unionist must be replaced when dissatisfied and Mr. Huntington must have a sufficient amount of that commodity on hand to fill all vacancies and several hundred for emergency so that is where the literary investment is useful.

Hundreds of mechanics in the electrical trade reading the scale will immediately arrive at the conclusion although "the electrical scale is thoughtfully left out," that if a teamster receives \$4.00, they indeed must receive \$5.00, but upon arrival find they are working for the same eastern wage plus additional living expenses.

The following is Mr. Huntington's humorous idea of the wage scale which he says exists:

Bricklayers, \$7 to \$9 per day; cement workers, \$6; plasterers, \$7; lathers, \$7; carpenters, \$5 to \$7; blacksmiths, \$4.50; painters, \$4.50; horseshoers, \$5; tinners, \$5; sign painters, \$5.50; sheet and metal workers, \$5.50; boilermakers, \$4; teamsters, \$4; stationary engineers, \$5; tile setters, \$5; the minimum wage for plumbers is \$6, with Saturday half holiday.

In rebuttal and making an attempt to be truthfully I present the actual scale:

Bricklayers, \$4 to \$6 per day; cement workers, \$2 to \$5; lathers, \$4; carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3.50; blacksmiths, \$3; painters, \$3 to \$3.50; horseshoers, \$3; tinners, \$3; sign painters, \$4; sheet and metal workers, \$3; boilermakers, \$3; teamsters, \$2 to \$3; stationary engineers, \$3; tile setters, \$4; plumbers, \$4; lineman, \$2 to \$3.50, inside wiremen, \$1.75 to \$3.50.

The above is what the Trade Unionist is working for and being in the minority it is a matter of conjecture as to the wages of the non-unionist.

It is customary in some localities to circulate false reports of conditions for selfish reasons, but we will be unusual by extending an invitation to any working man to expend the \$60 or \$40 initiation fee of the railway company's to investigate.

Fraternally yours,

H. WARNER.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from this life our beloved brother, Harry Burns, and

WHEREAS, That by his death we have lost a valuable member; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of our local be extended to his sorrowing family in their hour of trouble and affliction and be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in our Official Journal, be inserted on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

H. WARNER,  
Committee.

#### Dallas No. 69.

Local No. 69, Dallas, Texas, held the regular election of officers last night and the result was as follows:

President, Chas. Graham; Vice-President, G. T. White; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, V. H. Tobert; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Thompson; Foreman, W. T. Butcher; First Inspector, S. V. Stapleton; Second Inspector, B. R. Seguin.

This local is just recovering from a strike against the contractors and with a greatly increased membership is going right ahead. Our new President is a hummer and always on the job, and the rest of the officers will pull right with him to make 69 one of the best locals in the southwest.

There is plenty of work here for all the inside men in town and every contractor is paying the scale to card men, but several rats who claim to be first class men are not getting the scale.

Outside work is very quiet in Dallas, the southwestern company (Bell) are not doing much work and the light company and street care company have all the linemen they can use. There are two good toll line jobs out of Dallas for the Texas & Guffey Oil Company that are paying the scale and taking all the good men that come along and can use twenty more card men. These jobs are good for six months or more.

Two new interurban car lines are to be started this fall, these will be card jobs and good for all winter.

Our local recently adopted the attendance card system. Every seat was filled last meeting night and more seats will be provided.

We meet every Thursday night in Oak Place Hall, corner Eline and Ervov streets and any traveling brother with the proper credentials will be gladly welcomed.

Yours fraternally,

G. T. WHITE.

#### Winona No. 74.

Just a few lines to let you know that we are progressing and our membership is increasing also, the attendance at meetings is also on the increase, and I think they would increase more if we would take up the discussion of practical electrical subjects more, I think this is a very good part to discuss and should not be omitted for the benefit of the members of the brotherhood. I will name the officers and their addresses of this Local 74, Winona, Minn., as the Grand Office fails to send out the directory of Local Union any more. The officers are President, W. Nichols, 479 N. Mark street; Vice-President, Aug. Bahmmer, Dakota street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Benten, 378 E. King street; Financial Secretary, Fred Marquarct, 470 Dakota street. Well, as I can not think of anything else, I will close for this time with best wishes.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. BENTEN.

#### Joplin No. 95.

I am very sorry that I overlooked writing to the WORKER last month until too late, but will send in early this month, so as to "avoid the rush."

Glad to say, in most respects No. 95 is flourishing and doing good work and every member is alert as to the interest of our Local and the Brotherhood.

We are still carry on the strike against the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co., and fully expect to win out, although we have been out almost a year. From the length of time we have been out some of the brothers no doubt would advocate some kind of settlement and go back to work, but I think that would be very unwise, as the value of the company's stock is gradually decreasing on the market, and it is evident that they are becoming discouraged with such conditions as exist at present and I earnestly believe will be forced to a settlement in the near future. All construction and even maintenance is practically suspended throughout the Missouri and Kansas district, the lines are in extremely bad condition and their service is abominable.

In the Joplin district, their four or five "rats" are not competent to do either construction or repair work and as their lines frequently become crossed with high voltage wires it makes considerable trouble for them and hinders progress in cleaning up same. They are leaving all cable joints unsealed and are merely wrapping them with oiled cloth. I was told by one of the "rats" that the local district managers had promised to notify them when the strike was nearing settlement, so that they could quit "scabbing" and take out a card and be ready to go right on working for the company after the settlement was made. At this place, and others I know of in the district, some of the "rats" that refused to come off of the job when the strike was called, have asked permission to make application for a card. This move certainly means something! It looks encouraging to us and we are responding to their miserable conditions by "waxing" them all the harder.

We are having a large banner carried through the business section of the city and advertising the strike in every way possible.

Our entire membership is very much encouraged and we are prepared to fight the Bell Co., to a finish. But for the financial misunderstanding we had with our District Council, we would be in better circumstances now, than ever before since the organization of our Local.

However, we hope to get everything "lined up" in the near future and thereby have one of the most thriving little Locals in the Brotherhood.

I will state for the benefit of traveling brothers, that work is somewhat quiet here, just at present, but chances look very favorable for the near future, as there is quite a lot of re-building to be done.



Second G. V. P. James P. Noonan visited us a short time ago and gave us some interesting facts and figures, regarding conditions throughout the district. His visit was one of welcome by our Local and his encouraging address was most heartily received. His interest and efforts in behalf of organized labor should be highly appreciated by every member of the brotherhood.

With best wishes for Unionism, I am,  
Fraternally yours,

G. P. GARRETT,  
Press Secretary.

Resolutions of respect adopted by Local Union No. 95, on the death of Bro. Riley W. Bradley, who was electrocuted while in discharge of his duties, at La-grange, Ill., on July 17th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by us in the decease of our friend and associate, and the still greater loss sustained by those near and dear to him; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we sincerely condole with the relatives of the deceased, in the dispensation of Divine Providence, and that the heart-felt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the relatives of our departed friend and brother; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we drape our Charter in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother and a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minute-book; a copy be sent to our Official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the relatives of our late brother.

It grieves us much to lose a friend,  
Whose value has the weight of gold;  
And one whose presence in our midst  
Made joy and mirth untold.

His place is vacant in our ranks,  
And we feel his loss with pain;  
But let us rally to the cause,  
And fill the vacant place again.

Though life on earth seems but a day,  
And we pass away at night;  
Yet some may profit by our short stay,  
If we live for Justice, Brotherhood and Right.

G. P. GARRETT.  
Joplin, Mo., July 21, 1907.

#### Worcester No. 96.

There is not much change in Worcester. Work is still rather slack, but about all the boys are working the most of the time, still we could take care of a lot more work with our present force. The meetings of late have been well attended

but still there is a few that we never see in the rooms and they are missing a good thing. Our discussions on practical electrical subjects are becoming very interesting and instructive. Bro. Milan Radovanovich is showing the boys a few things and others are beginning to let out a little.

We still have a few unfair shops in town; the Page Electric Company do a large wholesale business in New England and much of their stock is being used by union men; brothers, you should look out for this. The Page Electric Company is still unfair to this local.

Our June WORKER was the best ever. Give us some more like it Brother Collins.

Fraternally yours,  
LOCAL 96.

#### Boston No. 104.

The following members of the I. B. E. W. borrowed money of Local No. 104, as they were out of work, and we loaned it to them until they got to work. It is nearly a year since the loans were made and there has been nothing done by these members to repay the same. I am instructed to publish the names of the borrowers and the amount received by each, in the hope that they will repay the same: William Barrett, \$10.00; Robert Robertson, Card No. 196023, \$5.00; J. Claussen, Card No. 186024, \$5.00. This money was loaned to the members on Nov. 27, 1906.

J. M. McEWAN, Rec. Sec'y.  
Buston, July 19, 1907.

#### Davenport No. 109.

Another month having rolled around, I take my pen in hand to inform the brothers that 109 is still alive, but pretty weak around about the meeting nights. The election of officers come on but we hope to have a good attendance next meeting as the officers are all elected and we have a smoker on "our new staff of officers." There aren't quite so many "floating brothers" going through as usual, only two the past week, and they came in from the south, with good cards, and tools, and a little change in their pocket, they landed a job with the light and are doing well. One Brother Jack McGillery, came through, he got three meals and a bed on our meal ticket, he then told the proprietors of the hotel that he had landed a job, but after carrying his lunch out somewhere for a week, he disappeared, then when we called to settle for our meal ticket, the hotel man requested us to pay McGillery's board, which we declined to do, consequently we were told that they would not accommodate us by keeping a meal for our floating brothers, it being the last place in town where we could locate a ticket, the floaters will no doubt get a little disappointed when they

hit Davenport, nevertheless don't blame the local, its the floaters that put the meal ticket on the Bumm in Davenport, also Bro. Guinn would like to hear from Bro. Mike O'Brein, any one knowing the whereabouts of Bro. O'Brein will please notify this local, or if Bro. O'Brein sees this he will please write Bro. Guinn as he needs his board bill, also Bro. E. H. Jones, who is general foreman for the J. G. White company would like to hear from Bro. H. Dodge, and Nolan, both of whom jumped their board bills and carried tools away with them from the brothers who loaned them to work with.

We had a verry sad accident yesterday, loosing one of our brothers. Brother Charles Steadman lost his life while at his work, he was employed by the J. G. White Company. He was working in Rock Island, on 5th avenue and 38th street, he was in the act of taking down a guy wire that was used to stop a No. 3-o primary wire, with the guy was connected on to the 3-o by means of Crosby Clamps.

Brother Steadman was standing between the pole and middle pins of the 6 pin arm, the primary wire being run on the end and middle pins, he was taking the guy off of the wire on the end pin, whea in some way came in contact with the wire on the pole pin, which wire back pressure wire of No. 10 iron carrying 2200 bolts the same as the primary. The first notice the other boys got of his perilous position was the dropping of the monkey wrench he was using. The foreman, Brother Best Record was the first to see him and rushed up the pole but to late to render him any assistance further than to lower him to the ground with a hand line, he had a very bad burn, just under the breast, also his right wrist was badly burned. The brother Steadman came from Chicago here. The boys immediately called a special meeting and telegraphed his relatives of Findlay, O., to which place Brothers M. A. McInnis, and Harry Buckley have gone with the body. I wish to state also that last months WORKER had a notice in of a Steadman by the same initials that came in Peoria and got money and tools on his card, I will say this Brother lost his card while coming through Galesburg, Ill. This Peoria Steadman probably found the lost card, which was paid-up, this Charley Steadman was working here in Davenport with me for the Light Co. on the same day that the card was presented in Peoria so the Peoria man was on I am positive. Wishing success to all brothers and the brotherhood in general, I am

Fraternally yours,  
I. N. TYRREL.

At a special meeting of the Local, 109,

I. B. E. W., held June 29, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the supreme architect of the universe to remove from our midst our late Bro. Chas. Steadman, and

WHEREAS, The intimate relatives held by our deceased Brother with the members of this local render it proper that we should place on record our appreciations of his services as a member and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the most high, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That this local tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the relations of our deceased brother in this sad affliction

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this local and that a copy of them be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother.

LOVE, E. D.,  
STEVENS, B. A.,  
MCNEALY, M.,  
TYRREL, I. N.,

Committee.

#### Denver No. 121.

As I have been appointed press secretary, I will get busy and do my duty as I think all locals ought to take more interest in our WORKER than they do. As I have been looking over the Salt Lake convention number and I find 120 good letters and only 27 in our last month's WORKER. Now brother locals, lets brace up and get the pen to moving a little more in the future. Well, for the benefit of the brothers that have been writing to our secretary, and other brothers, in regard to our new Telephone Co., will say the local's have an agreement signed up with the company, for two years, to take effect as soon as they start business. But the franchise was protested in court and we will have a favorable decision handed down soon. When everything is O. K. and ready to start work, will be glad to inform brothers through the WORKER. The old Lacombs Light is picking up a few of the traveling brothers now, glad to say, as for the other companies nothing new. The Bell Co. laid off several hundred men this spring. We have changed our meeting place to 1635 1-2 Courtis street, and also our meeting night from Wednesday to Thursday night. I think it will be better for all brothers. Hello Local 54, Local 283, Local 118, Local 9 and also all striking locals, especially No. 62, and Brothers

Tom Whalen, Kid Lister, Bill Fleming's, Al Tenny, Leroy Sissen, Al Farrsher. Hoping this will be in time for press and not be thrown in scrap pile, I am greeting to I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours,  
HERMAN H. DEBOLPH.

#### Birmingham No. 136.

As I was appointed press secretary at our meeting of July 8th, I will try and get myself together and write a few lines from 136 as it has been some time since we have had a letter in the *WORKER*. Things are and have been moving nicely in and around Birmingham so far this season all brothers have had a good spring and summer for work. At our meeting of July the 8th, we installed a new set of officers in the field. I would like to take each ones name separately and comment on same but space will not allow, but in our locals estimation they are a very competent set. I must say a word to the brothers of 136 and the I. B. E. W. in general to-wit: What is the use of having good officers if each and every brother does not attend the meetings and help them along to transact our business, they cannot do it alone, remember what Franklin said at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, we must all hang together or we will hang separately. A song for our banner the watchword recall which gives the republic her station, united we stand divided we fall, it made and preserves us a nation. Never kick about your conditions in life when ten of you stay away meeting nights, and three or four of us go along with the officers to the hall and try to do business. Now lets us get together and attend meetings regular, whats the use of having a meeting if you can't get enough brothers together to do any good, but it seems as though some of the boys don't care just so they keep there dues up and there are others who get all out of sorts because they can't run the local all themselves. Now brothers, you know that will never do, you had best stop and think, let us get to work and build up our conditions instead of dragging along thinking only of today and caring what tomorrow may bring forth. Well, boys as time is getting short, I guess its time that I was pulling the switch and again I am afraid if I write much more I will tire some of the boys out as this is my first, but trust I will be able to do better next time. Wishing success to all the brothers, I remain

Fraternally yours,  
F. B. KELLEY.

#### Winnipeg, Can. No. 166.

Since being a member of the local, I have never seen it represented in the *WORKER*. So here goes for breaking the

ice. Numerically we are not as strong as we were this time last year. Owing no doubt to the large number of brothers skipping out to the coast and points west during the last few months.

Thus relieving the out of work problem which has been very acute here for some time. Strange to say (and at this time of the year to) there are still brothers bumming around town. Things our way is quiet now than what they have been for years.

This no doubt is unquestionably due to the long winter we had, the inevitable reaction in real estate, and the troubles in the building trades. So under the circumstances I should advise brothers to give this town a wide berth rather than take the risk of running up against it.

A striking example of the unity and good fellowship which ought to exist amongst us as brethren is shown here by our local and 435 (linemen) when there is anything special doing the boys are there in full force with the goods every time, long may it be so. "Now" there is a deplorable fact concerning our local, and that is the apathy and lack of interest shown by the members by not attending our meetings. It is up to each of us to get down and take an interest in the locals business, and protect that which protects you. Better to try and fail than to never try. We have no use for any one who is a member because he has to be. So please take the hint. We wish our late brothers every success and don't forget to keep in touch with the boys. We know many of you will read this so gaze on the officers for the present term.

President, Geo. Gardner; Vice-President, S. A. Barber; Recording Secretary, J. W. McLean; Financial Secretary, E. R. Floyd; Treasurer, J. Blomer; Foreman, J. Williamson; First Inspector, Geo. H. Irwin; Second Inspector, A. V. Hanson; Third Inspector, H. Isaac's; Trustees, First, W. H. Bailey; Second, J. McPhee; Third, Roy Elgar; Trades and Labor Council, S. A. Barber, G. H. Irwin, R. W. Reynolds; Building Trades Council, S. A. Barber, N. A. Rippengal, F. B. Fox; Executive Board, G. Gardner, J. Bloomer, N. A. Rippengal, H. Isaac's, Roy Elgar; Representative to Conference, J. McPhee.

I will now close with best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. H. IRWIN.

#### Lexington No. 183.

I would like just a small space in the *WORKER* to let our brothers know that Local 183 is getting along all right. It has been a long time since I saw a piece in the *WORKER* from our local.

If any fellow-workmen should be passing through Lexington, Ky., with the green goods on them we cordially invite

them to attend our meeting at 220 West Main street every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month. If they have not got the green goods on them, they can skidoo.

Brother Livingston, from Sandusky, Ohio, is going to make us a call. He is a member of the Lexington local.

Well, brothers, I guess you will get tired reading such writing, and as soon as you do get through, throw it in the waste basket, and if it dont fill the basket up just write and say so and I will see if I can't write about five pages. As this is my first letter to appear in the WORKER during my term as Press Secretary I cannot say much.

I remain,  
H. LITTELL,  
Press Secretary.

Lexington, Ky., June 29, 1907.

#### Helena No. 185

None too much honor or credit can be given the true card men of our craft who are today associated with us in our trouble with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Not only do I speak for members of No. 185, but all men throughout our inter-mountain district, comprised of Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.

It is our duty to stand firm—firm and solid as we have during the past two months. Do not give up; stay at your post. Though it may throw hardships on many of us, let us stick together and in the near future we can send afar the good news that we have fought our fight and won the victory, great and grand, over the R. M. B. Tel. Co.

Local No. 185 wishes to thank the members of No. 65, of Butte, for their loyal support. We stand willing and ready, any old time, to return the favor or do anything in our power to show our appreciation.

To the operators who are out in sympathy with us throughout the district, we also extend our thanks, and assure them that we appreciate very much all that has been done for us in our endeavor to better our conditions.

While No. 185 has a number of idle men and some of them are using pick and shovel, they are all standing firm and doing the best they can to help the cause and bring the Bell Co. to terms.

Floating brothers should held us by remaining away from this district at present, as every idle man is an additional drain on the resources of the union.

There is to be a big meeting today (July 19) at Salt Lake City, and there is hope of a settlement being made.

So far we have had no trouble with any of the boys who have stopped in Helena, and there have been quite a bunch

through here—some with good cards, some were behind and many had no card at all. We have no committee to meet anyone, but each member deems it his duty to question anyone who looks suspicious, and none escape this: "Have you a card?"

There have been several landed here who claimed they were shipped in to work. After an interview with some of our members and the plain facts gotten at, the travelers have invariably left for other fields of labor and refused to help to help the company to defeat the just demands of their former employees.

Hoping the every member of our craft will stand firm in our trouble, and best wishes to all, I am, fraternally,

WILL A. FARRINGTON, F. S.

#### Seattle No. 217.

We take this method of warning all traveling brothers to keep away from Seattle for some time to come.

First of July our new scale comes into effect, and we do not know exactly how things will turn out.

Also, on account of trouble of No. 6, San Francisco, more men are in town than can be supplied with work.

Traveling brothers, for your own good, kindly keep this in mind and pay no attention to newspaper talk and advertisements for men. Fraternally yours,

J. F. NEPAGE, Rec. Sec.

Seattle, Wash.

#### Birmingham No. 227.

Brothers, as you have not heard from old 227 in some time, I will try to let you know how the stone is rolling down in this part of the country.

We are taking in a good many "timber hikers" and it won't be long at the rate we are going before 227 will be a strong local. Ever since the Southern Bell strike we have had a pretty tough time of it but, thank God, we are about on our feet again.

We have some sad news this month. Ex-Bro. L. P. Marks met his death Monday, the 24th. Mr. Marks was in the employ of the Peoples' Home Telephone Company and was doing his duty when he was killed. He caught hold of a guy that had some 2300 volts in it. The Light Company failed to clear the guy with a newly constructed route. The brother could not receive any death benefit as he was in arrears. This should show the members why they should keep in good standing. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. The brother was popular among his fellow workmen and he had many friends.

"Kid" Hudgens, of Mobile, has de-

posited his card here and we wish him good luck while with us.

We have just had an election of officers which resulted as follows: D. Harper, President; J. O. Thornberg, Vice-President; George Brown, Financial Secretary; E. Biggs, First Inspector; D. G. Pepper, Second Inspector; Bro. McCall, Foreman. With these officers 227 expects to have a prosperous session.

The work in this part of the country is pretty frail, although every now and then we find a few vacancies, but I would not advise a brother to risk getting a job.

Well, brothers, as I have about run out of news I guess it is about time to say adieu until next time. Yours fraternally,

D. G. PEPPER, *Press Secy.*

Birmingham, Ala., June 28, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 243.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has ben a long time since Local 243 has had a letter in the WORKER and as I have been elected Press Secretary, I will do my best to get a few lines in so that I won't get "kangarooed." We have organized a little "kangaroo court" among ourselves and the ones that miss a meeting get their all three degrees at once, and no excuse is listened to until after you get all that is coming to you. Then, if your excuse does not happen to suit, you are liable to the same treatment over again. It does no good to lose your temper, as they hand it to you anyway. Thursday morning the court goes into session. The boys goes from one office to another until they get all of the offenders. Sometimes the court acts on general principles. It helps some in the attendance at meetings and lets the brothers know we do not forget them.

Work here is at a standstill just now, but promises to improve in the future. We have several little things coming up, but are not ready to tap them just yet. Several concessions have been made by the employers and in time we hope to secure working conditions that will be satisfactory to our members.

With best wishes to you and the I. B. E. W., I am, yours fraternally,

KID LINDSAY,  
Press Sec'y.

Vincennes, Ind., July 16, 1907.

#### Oakland No. 283.

A few lines from Local No. 283 to advise the members of the I. B. that we are still doing business. I am sorry to state that work in the electrical trade is very dull on this coast. On Saturday, June 22d, the Gas-Electric Company, of San Francisco, laid off about seventy-five linemen, and as the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company had previously laid

off about all of their men, you can imagine what is doing on this coast. I wish to advise all brothers to keep away from this coast until conditions improve, as the entire coast is flooded with idle men. This same will apply to all crafts, as the Citizens' Alliance is advertising the great amount of work that is being done in San Francisco and claiming the scarcity of labor had a tendency to lure men of all crafts to come here. In contradiction of such advertisements, I wish to state that San Francisco is at present overrun with labor of all kinds, both skilled and unskilled, and there are a great many strikes on just now. So you can readily see the object of these advertisements.

The car men's strike is still on and neither side is willing to concede. The telephone operators are still out. Also, Local No. 151 called out her members who were working for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, in sympathy with the operators. The foundry workers' strike has been settled in San Francisco, but they are still out in Oakland. Now, brothers, please spread this information as much as possible, in order that our own members will not be misled and also the members of all other crafts. I will be more than pleased to notify the I. B. when conditions improve out here.

The election of officers was held June 26th and your humble servant was re-elected. Our recording Secretary is Geo. Wagner, 924 Chestnut street; Financial Secretary, B. A. Rathgen, 1029 Magnolia street.

Local No. 283 is holding her own so far as numbers are concerned, and we manage to pick up a few stray ones.

Local No. 6 is still going along with their strike, and they certainly are putting up a plucky fight and I hope to see them win a victory in the near future.

Trusting you will give this letter space in your valuable journal and wishing all members of the I. B. E. W. every success, I remain, fraternally,

HUGH MURBIN, *Press Secy.*

Oakland, Cal., June 27, 1907.

#### Wilmington No. 313.

As it is about the time to open the Key and send a few dots and dashes along the line and tell the boys of the brotherhood that we are still out on strike against the Delaware and Atlantic T. & T. Co., and have been since the 2d day of July, 1906.

It has been a long and bitter struggle, but we still hope to conquer. Of course, we have a few brothers who look on the dark side and are despairing. We are unable to get any satisfactory information about what our Grand President is doing. All we get here is mere rumors, which we can hardly believe. It is the

same old tale about the strike being settled, which rumors appear to be spread all over the country. Brothers drift in here from other districts where trouble is on and they have the same old tale—that they understood everything was all O. K. here. I think it is about time the floating brothers got a hump on themselves and ascertain where trouble exists and stay away from such territories, as it is a hardship on a local that is in trouble to take care of them.

Local 313 sent a resolution to the various locals asking for the endorsement of a general strike against the American Bell, but it appears to have failed in its purpose as we have heard from but few locals in regard to it. Now, brothers, if you think it a good thing, help us agitate it, as it is but a question of time when we shall have to have a battle royal with that corporation, and it might as well be made general now instead of having it scattered over different parts of the country and having the small locals put down and out by it.

Well, Brother Editor, will close, hoping that you will give this space in the WORKER. Yours fraternally,

CHAS. WOODSIDE, Press Sec.  
513arrison street.

Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1907.

#### Ogden No. 316.

Just a few lines to let you know that 316 is still living and doing business at the same old stand. We still have trouble with the R. M. Bell Tel. Co. and the Independent Co. All locals throughout the district are out excepting 316 and she is bound by an agreement to work until July 31, 1907. Everybody is standing pat and we have good reasons to believe that the phone people will come across before long. Well, this is about all the news around this part of the country so will close with best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. ALLEN.

#### Fort Smith No. 346.

Having recently been appointed press secretary I will endeavor to the best of my ability to prove a competent one. I wish to state that old 346 is getting along nicely but I am sorry to confess that some of our members had rather go to cheap shows and other places of amusement than to attend meetings.

Work is very slack here now but think there will something doing in our business soon as the Bell Telephone Co. are going to rebuild all of their lines in this section soon and the United Cities Traction Co. are going to go to building soon. But I would not advise any brother to "float" in here just yet but will let them

know through the WORKER when business gets good.

346 has succeeded in obtaining a small increase in wages for most all of the boys. As we were not in a position to demand anything, having only been organized three months. Inside men get \$70.00 per month and 8 hours, linemen \$65.00 per month and 9 hours.

We only have one unfair contractor and every brother knows the Southwestern Tel. Co.

Well, I will ring off and if this escapes the waste basket I will write more the next time.

Fraternally yours,  
WALTER BROWN.

#### Salt Lake No. 354.

At our last meeting the officers elected for the ensuing term were as follows:

George R. Randall, President; Fred H. Bishoff, Vice-President; R. J. Franks, Recording Secretary; J. W. McKerman, short term, Trustee; J. M. W. Houston, First Inspector; L. C. Wardrop, Second Inspector; and E. J. Kingsley, Foreman.

I am pleased to state that we are making splendid progress and before the end of July, we expect to have over 40 members. We have a good attendance at our meetings, despite the fact that we meet on "ladies night." Our meetings are made interesting, and under "discussion of practical electrical subjects" we have some lively talks.

You have our local classified in the directory as follows: 354, Salt Lake, Utah; J. J. O'Leary, 260 4th street; R. J. Franks, 1100 1st street; Mondays. Will you kindly have it corrected to read as follows: 354, Salt Lake, Utah; (c) J. J. O'Leary, 260 E. 4th South street, R. J. Franks, 11 W. 1st street, Wednesdays.

As I made a kick the other night and made a motion that a press secretary be appointed, at the same time stating that I was not running for it, as my duties as Recording Secretary were enough for me to attend to, I had it shoved on me just the same, so I enclosed a letter from our local for publication, I am afraid I am too late for the July issue, so I guess it will have to lay over until August, but don't forget to publish it Mr. Editor as the boys want to see a write up of our local in the WORKER. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,  
R. J. FRANKS.

#### Louisville No. 369.

As it is time for me to send a few lines to the WORKER, I will say that there is nothing doing here in any craft at present except a general strike in the building trades or the recognition of the

Structural Building Trades Alliance card, and we have everything tied up and look for a favorable settlement soon.

I would like to state through the *WORKER* that we have one closed shop at present, that of the Bohmer-Summers Co., 333 West Jefferson street.

I would also like to state that we have had Jas. McWilliams on the unfair list for a year and they are still there. So brothers, any place that they are doing work, kindly put them on the hummer, for they are N. G.

Bro. Lile Schrader has a 12-pound inside man at his house and Bro. E. C. Sewell a 10-pound boy—and they are not strike breakers either.

We are taking in new members nearly every week.

You can look for a scab list in next month's *WORKER*.

We elected new officers June 28th and have got a good set.

If Happy Jack Thomas sees this, will he kindly write to C. L. Snedeker, 1209 West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

Work is completed at White City Park.

Well, I guess I will pull the switch for this time with best wishes for all locals.

Yours truly,

C. L. SNEDEKER, Press Sec.

Louisville, Ky., June 29, 1907.

#### Los Angeles No. 370.

And still another Press Secretary of Local Union No. 370 has gone wrong. I think, perhaps, this job must have some sort of hoodoo attached to it, but as your humble servant and present incumbent is impervious to all lucky charms, let us hope also that the hoodoo spell won't work any influence. In letters that are to follow it is expected to give some facts and figures regarding wages and conditions in this city, and it is hoped that trades journals in the east will publish these statements, as they be relied on as being correct. I am informed that certain interests are advertising in the east that wages are high and living cheap, when, in fact, the reverse is the truth, and there are many men walking the streets looking for work. It is a fact realized here by the employers that if they can get men here, that in nine out of ten cases they can get them for whatever they wish to pay because the men are broke when they get here and must have something, even though it is small.

The Owens River Aqueduct will make lots of work and will be advertised extensively. The wages are to be, for laborers, \$45.00 per month; for foreman, about

\$2.00 per day; mechanics and skilled labor, about \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, and you must pay your own expenses out of that and pass a civil service examination for all positions except that of common laborer. Is not that a magnificent showing for a city that has just voted a \$23,000,000 bond issue to bring the fluid to town.

I expect next month to be able to give the prevailing scale of wages in all the various industries in this city and vicinity.

Our local has made still another departure from accustomed usages and has held an open meeting to which the ladies were invited. A large number of ladies were present and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Some of our members were conspicuous for their absence. They should get the habit. M. C. M.

#### San Diego No. 465

As being re-elected to the office of Recording Secretary and also Press Secretary I will endeavor to write a few lines in behalf of Local Union No. 465, of the Bay City of southern California, and in part will say that we are starting the last half of the year with a prosperous beginning in regard to the brotherhood. Out of about 110 men working in our Jurisdiction we possess the great and enthusiastic membership of 90, leaving a difference of about 20 "strays," of which the largest majority of these are inside men, and as the inside men of our city has been granted an inside charter, it will only be a matter of a few weeks when the above number of "strays" will be gathered into the fold of our great and industrious brotherhood.

A word in regard to conditions of work in our locality. Since the great lay-off of last May, work has been very quiet, but in the last week or so things have picked up a little, mostly all brothers are working but we hope to see things open up on or about the first of the coming year. It would be advisable for all brothers wishing to come to the coast to stay clear, unless to make a visit as there is certainly no work here, that is, in the electrical line.

We are also glad to state that we still have with us "Dear beloved, Father Black, true and faithful father."

He's always ready  
And Oh! so steady,  
With his hairless heady,  
And yet so heavy.  
He mounts those poles  
Like an earthly mole,  
And the lines he strols  
If on a police patrol.

"TOPOE."

At the end of our undigested convulsion of atmospheric and gastric ingredience the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, L. A. Clements; Vice President, McElroy Brown; Recording Secretary, Percy Fisher; Financial Secretary, J. L. Sturart; Treasurer, Harry Eckenrode; First Inspector, Peter Van Dam; Second Inspector, M. J. Ward; Foreman, Harry Smith; Trustees, W. B. Black and Roy Clingman.

Fraternally yours,  
PERCY FISHER.

#### Syracuse No. 516.

Having been duly elected Press Secretary of No. 516, I will try to do my duty as such to the best of my ability.

We are now organized 100 per cent, all splicers and helpers in the district being members. Within the last month we received and elected twelve applicants. Our meetings are very well attended considering the number of brothers in town. At the present time work here is very slack, so would advise all brothers to keep away. The Bell Company is doing nothing and the Independent is contemplating another lay-off.

At our regular meeting held Friday evening, June 28, the following officers were re-elected: President, J. W. Ripple; Recording Secretary, R. Elighmy; Financial Secretary, E. Forbes; Foreman, J. Hayes. The other members elected to fill offices were: Vice-President, Geo. Swan; First Inspector, Geo. Fox; Second Inspector, Wm. S. Stack; 18-Month Trustee, J. Haes; 12-Month Trustee, George Swan; 6-Month Trustee, J. W. Ripple.

Well, I think I have said enough for the first attempt, but will try to do better next time. Wishing you and the I. B. E. W. every success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. S. STACK, Press Sec.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 1, 1907.

#### Local Union No. 525.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected Press Secretary and Local 525 has never been heard from through the WORKER, I will fill the place to the best of my ability and write a few lines.

All the electric workers now in town are card men and everybody is working.

The Bell people are doing lots of work here. They are getting ready for a cut-over and to go into their new building,

which is a fine one. This was an open job, but we have successfully landed every man who came here without a card. We have no contract with the Bell and have no scale—working nine hours for \$2.50—but we hope to better our condition in the near future.

The meetings are well attended, and when a member is absent he is fined 25 cents unless he can furnish a satisfactory excuse.

The Trades and Labor Council here is arranging for a big time on Labor Day and Local 525 will be in the grand parade with a banner.

Well, as this is my first attempt, I will cut out and try and do better next time. With best wishes for the I. B., I am, fraternally yours,  
G. A. NEAL.

Burlington, Ia., July 15, 1907.

#### Edmonton, Can. No. 544.

Everything is moving in 544. We had election of officers last meeting. The boys showed their appreciation of President James Malone, by re-electing him. He is the right man in the right place. Work on the Light is brisk. The interior men under our new schedule are getting 40 cents per hour for eight hours. The Municipal Telephone under construction is a little slack just now.

So far our meetings have been very good, but there is a lack of attendance lately. It is very easy to remain away, but not so easy to come out twice a month apparently and keep a good thing going. Come out boys and if things do not go your way, make them go that way.

We meet first and third Thursday in Hourstons Hall, Jasper ave. With best wishes to all, I am

Fraternally yours,

SORRELL SCARLETT.

#### Tamaqua, Pa. No. 558.

Have just organized with twenty-nine charter members and will be known as Local No. 558 as I have been appointed press secretary I will endeavor to fulfill the office to the best of my ability. As we are all new men the work is kind of hard for us but we will stick with it.

Work is rather slow here at present as several brothers have been layed off, but have not lost any interest in the meetings. With best wishes for the I. B. E. W., I remain

Fraternally yours,

T. B. R.



## "Yankee" Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver

### No. 35. Right and Left Hand and Rigid



In construction it is the same as the No. 30 and 31, but smaller and for driving small screws only.

It is intended for electrical workers, cabinet makers, carpenters and mechanics having a large number of small screws to drive, and where a lighter weight tool will be much more sensitive and convenient than the standard patterns, or No. 30.

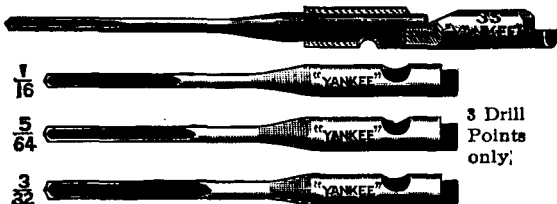
It is small enough to be conveniently carried in the pocket, measuring 7 in. long when closed (without bit) and weighing complete less than 7 ounces.

#### Chuck

with

#### Drill Points

$\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{5}{64}$ , and  $\frac{3}{32}$  as shown, also



3 Drill Points only;

Countersink can be furnished to fit No. 34 Yankee Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver.



It drives screws in or out, ratchets in or out, and is arranged to hold rigid when closed or extended.

The bits are straight, so they can be used to drive screws through holes in insulators, etc., where the flattened blades will pass through holes.

The great convenience of this new driver in its smaller size and lesser weight, will commend and make it a desirable tool even to those who already have the No. 30. The length of tool with bit in chuck is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. closed and  $12\frac{1}{4}$  in. when extended.

Extra long bits projecting 4 in. beyond chuck, or 2 in. longer than regular bits, can be furnished in these widths.

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Ask your dealer for the Donnelly. He either carries them in stock or will get them for you. If not send to us direct.

#### SOLID PLUG PATTERN

Price per Pair, Express Prepaid ..... \$2.00  
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Extra Spurs, 25 Cents per Pair, Postpaid.

#### THREE RIVET PATTERN

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Price per Pair, Express Collect ..... 1.50  
Extra Spurs, 40 Cts. per Pair, including Rivets

#### CASH IN ADVANCE

Insist on having the Donnelly, and you'll never regret it.  
Every Pair Guaranteed.

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**SWITCHES**  
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MARK

**By wearing "Sargent Gloves" you save money because you buy fewer gloves during the year.**

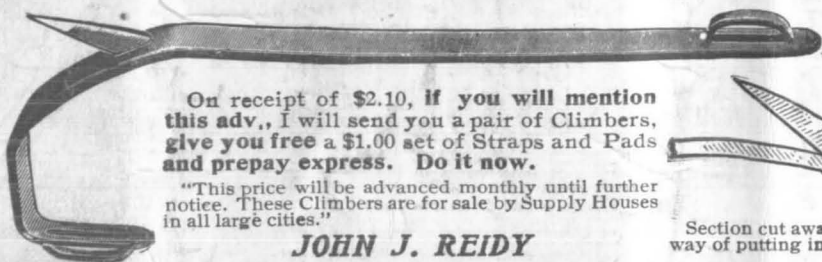
Write for our handsome booklet, in colors, so as to learn just how a good glove is made and we will send you a sample of our genuine Chrome tanned (heat and waterproof) Horsehide leather made up in a very useful match safe.

**DETROIT LEATHER SPECIALTY CO.**

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

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On receipt of \$2.10, if you will mention this adv., I will send you a pair of Climbers, give you free a \$1.00 set of Straps and Pads and prepay express. Do it now.

"This price will be advanced monthly until further notice. These Climbers are for sale by Supply Houses in all large cities."

**JOHN J. REIDY**

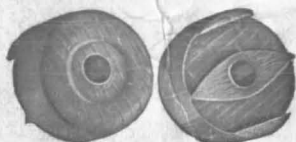
**Manufacturer of All Kinds of Linemen's Straps and Belts**

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Section cut away showing our way of putting in the spur.

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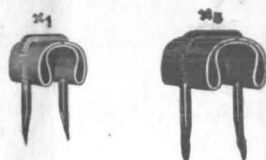


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THE softness, fit and comfort of kid gloves, with the toughness of rawhide and wear of iron. Cannot crack or harden no matter how often wet. Reinforced at every point of strain, yet have no extra thickness to press into and hurt the flesh. If you cannot get Hansen's in your town, write us for information how to get **A Pair Free** Send for catalogue handsomely illustrated in colors, and our free memorandum book.

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